Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience. "ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment." WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO. BOMBAY & POONA

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 56 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
6th March ..	Nayanza† ..	6695
13th ,, ..	Khyber ..	8946
19th ,, ..	Bremen ..	1:540 extra
20th ,, ..	Devanha ..	8902
27th ,, ..	Morea* ..	10890 to Marseilles only
3rd April ..	Kashmir ..	8841
10th ,, ..	Kalyan ..	8937

† Conveying Troops.

The "Morea" will terminate her voyage at Marseilles where baggage for London will be transferred direct to the "Mantua" which will await her arrival. The "Mantua" will have a certain amount of accommodation for passengers from the "Morea" who wish to journey to London all the way by sea. The amount of this accommodation however cannot be determined before the arrival of the "Mantua" at Marseilles and berths therefore cannot be guaranteed.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA AN JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date.	Steamers	Tons	
18th March ..	Dilwara ..	5378	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	eamers	
9th March ..	Palitana ..	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
11th ,, ..	Taroba ..	East and South Africa;
11th ,, ..	Chakla ..	noon.
15th ,, ..	Linga ..	Karachi direct.
		Karachi via Kath. Ports

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Wagano Maru	M Tommits	3819	15th Feb	26th Feb.
*Yetorofu Maru	V Arakida	4 41	28th Feb	3rd Mar.
Tenshin Maru	Hideshima	4021	28th Feb	2th Mar
Kotsu Maru	T Nakamura	3185	29th Feb.	5th Mar.
Koyei Maru ..		4739	18th Mar.	28th Mar

* Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For Freight apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Allice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.

Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Siam Maru	O Imai zumi	29th Feb.	10th Mar.	Japan
Indo Maru ..	S Arai	29th Febr	10th Mar	,,
Shingo Maru.	..	12th Mar.	23rd ,,	,,
Indus Maru..	R Vano	25th Mar.	7th Apl.	,,
Java Maru ..	S K'mura	15th Mar.	26th Mar.	,,
Kasado Maru	N Yanagi	29th Mar.	10th Apl.	,,

For Freight apply to:—

K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S. S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

10th April 1920.
8th June 1920.

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a steawardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.

Telegraphic address "Jala"
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honololu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 204,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed whic does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY

HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.

SUB-BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one yea from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of tw or more persons and the balance made payabl to one or more of them or to the survivor o survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimu monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on appli cation at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches—

Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

London Office—

2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subsbribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,50,31,368/12

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....
Paid-up Capital .....
Reserve Liability of Shareholders
Reserve Fund .....

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gaian	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1913.)
At Bombay the 11th November, 1919.
REGISTERED OFFICE.
7, MURZBAN ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL ...	4,00,01,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	60,00,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Seth Ramgopal Ramrikh, alternate Director.
Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt. Banker, Indore.
Seth Sitaram Kisondayal Podar of Messrs. Cheniram Josraj.
Seth Dulichand Ramkuwar Dalmia of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat.
Seth Kedarmal Bhuramal Ladya of Messrs. Gulabrai Kedarmal.
Seth Lachhmandas Harakchand Daga Munim of R. B. Bansilal Abirchand.
Seth Shivnarayan Bakshiram Nemani.
Ratansi Dharamsey Morarji, Esq.
Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw, Esq., M.V.O. O.B.E.
Hansraj Pragjee Thackersey, Esq.
Umar Sobani, Esq.
M. S. Captain, Esq.
Ag. Secretary Bisheshwar Nath Bhargava, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½% per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 50,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June interest will be allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum during that period. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

BILLS purchased and collected and every description of Banking business transacted.

A B OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	30,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	23,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs.	1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs.	36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs.	25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HAT.

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats	at Rs.	15	0	0	each
Georgette Hats	at ,,	15	0	0	,,
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats	at ,,	20	0	0	,,
Tameshanta Hats ..	at Rs. 10 & ,,	12	8	0	,,

AHMED E ESAALI.

MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 479.

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"INKOTINE" INKS

and that is why—

they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.

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AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

Admission Free.

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NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

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This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

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RAE & Co., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretar
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Values are the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to,

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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British and Keen as New, As; 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1 each WILKINSON'S RAZORS Rs. 7 each. BUTLER'S "KEEN" BRAND RAZORS Rs. 6 each. Sheffield made hard-tempered steel razors ½ hollow-ground Rs. 3 each Full Hollowground, Rs 5 8 0. each, all Post Free. HAIR CLIPPERS, sharpened. Toilet Re. 1-4. Horse Rs. 2-8-0 each Scissor cleaned and reset. MATHEWS & Co. 86, Medows Street. (OppiCornaglia) Bombay

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands... Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 4/6. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND

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is the exquisite work turned out by
Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS
of 482-84, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay, where beautiful jewellery of artistic design of gold, silver, diamonds, etc., have been universally praised.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P. GUARANTEE GIVEN.

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Telegraphic Address: "Sonachandi."
TELE. No. 949.
Full value of goldrefunded always at market rate on return of article bought of us.

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Oman's
CYPRESS SALVE
(rub it on and rub out the pain)
Get a package to-day
Rs 1-4-0 by post free
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO 19 Sk. Memon St., Market, BOMBAY

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
PROF. JAMES'.
Electro-Tonic Pearls
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, falling memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, generic debility and all results of overwork and cases of weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-8-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS,
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Market, BOMBAY.

INFLUENZA AGAIN?
The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."
Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.
V. C. Dastur & Co.
Treacher & Co

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then by means of the renowned Bhargava's
HEALTH of INDIA
India's Leading Salt
You can always keep yourself in condition, healthy, hearty, full of life, free from all stomach troubles and disorders and also from the most serious diseases due to the Impurity of Bood. This Salt is prepared from the pure Indian vegetables and herbs and can be used with the utmost confidence for the
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Health of India' is a certain and absolutely safe cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Hearturn, Headache, Stomach Disorders, Impure Blood, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Cholera, Loss ofAppetite, Cough, and Asthma, General Debility and Monthly Disorders peculiar to Females
Price Rs. 5 per bottle of 700 doses.
" " 1 " 100 "
Hundreds have Already Tried—
WHY NOT YOU?
Order from:
The Manager,
'HEALTH OF INDIA' OFFICE,
BENARES CITY.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the headache, are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep.
The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.
1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
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1 Doz. Phials Rs. 8-12, V.P.P. Rs. 10.
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Automatic Fire-Extinguishers
Mantles and Incandescent Lamp
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Camp Cots and Water Bags
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Novelties
Prices defy Competition.
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Kaminia Oil
Delicately perfumed dressing for the hair.
OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

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WILL BRING TWO BEAUTIFUL SETS OF
32 BRASS TOYS
40 WOODEN TOYS
well polished and coloured
and **COSSI SILK**
High grade of Suiting piece, size 3¼ yds × 54 in
Complete for one Suit, Rs. 10 per piece
Pure Silk Chadar, lining borders Rs. 12 per pair.
Pure Satin Silk Saries with fancy lace and borders suitable for Ladies
Price Rs 30 per Saree
Order from
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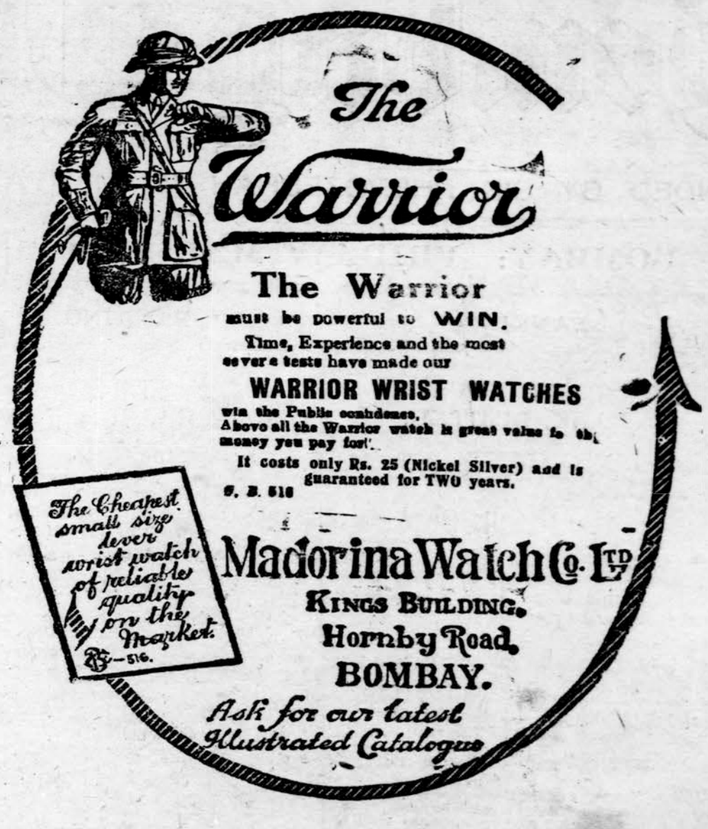
BENARES CITY.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must be powerful to WIN.
Time, Experience and the most severe tests have made our
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win the Public confidence.
Above all the Warrior watch is great value for the money you pay for!
It costs only Rs. 25 (Nickel Silver) and is guaranteed for TWO years.
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The Cheapest small size lever wrist watch of reliable quality on the market.
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ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Bridges, Roofs, Tanks, Structural Works, Casting and Steel work of all descriptions.
Large Stock of
Pipes, Sluice Valves and Sanitary Goods, Kite Motion Pumps, Stand Posts, &c., &c.

Infant Mortality.

In a normal year 8,870 infants die in Bombay equal to a death-rate of 409.6 per 1,000 children born. Last year 13.533 infants died or 652.33 deaths per 1,000 born. This indicates a very appalling state of affairs. Will you help to remedy this by taking an interest in Children's Welfare Work? That is work to stop such an alarming death-rate among the children of Bombay by seeing that these poor mites are properly cared for and fed.

You can help in many ways, and the Committee will be glad to advise you how, besides attending the great

Children's Welfare Exhibition

AND

FETE

AT THE

Prince of Wales' Museum, Bombay.
(Lately the Lady Hardinge War Hospital.)

on MARCH 8th-13th,

where Health Exhibits, Cinemas and Lantern Slides will be shewn.

Lectures and Exhibitions on

Maternity;
Diseases of Children;
Health Conditions;
Infant Feeding;
Fevers and Mosquitoes;
Flies and Fly-borne Diseases and their Effects upon Children.

Beautiful Tableaux (English and Indian Scenes.)
Arranged by Mrs. Curtis.

Country Dances,
Arranged by Mrs. Meade.

Monster Fancy Fair,
Arranged by Mrs. Marten & Mrs. Street.

Exhibit Children's Work,
Arranged by Mr. Sisson.

Dancing Hall,
Cocoanut Shies, Fortune Tellers,
Houp La, Bran Pie,
Magic Well, and all sorts of Competitions.

For further information apply to the EXHIBITION OFFICES, PRINCE OF WALES' MUSEUM, BOMBAY.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WASTE—Don't waste your money buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come sharp.

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—High School pupils wishing to study Shorthand and Typewriting. Competent instructions. Apply NOW. AMERICAN MISSION HIGH SCHOOL, Byculla, Bombay. 9123

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS.

TURKO-ROMAN-BATHS.—With massage seperate chambers for Ladies and children. Charges as usual. Open 9 to 10 p.m. 303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Proprietors TURKO-ROMAN-BATHS OF INDIA, LTD. 9199

TURKISH (VAPOUR) BATH—The up to date Bath in the East. With latest Sanitary arrangements. Separate chambers for Ladies and Children. Insure against Epidemic. Open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. 2, Marina Mansions, Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpati Sea Face. 9200

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE—Experienced ASSISTANTS for STATIONERY COUNTER. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES. 9126

WANTED—SECOND CLASS ENGINEERS for Indian coasting steamers for over 50 horse powers. Apply to:—R. E. COLLIN & CO., 7-10, Elphinstone Circle. 9176

WANTED—One BILL CLERK, CASHIER and one TYPIST for a Solicitor's firm. Apply stating experience to Box. No. 119, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8893

WANTED.—Energetic L. C. E. able to take up charge of building work in mofussil. Pay Rs. 150. Apply sharp to Box No. 180, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9195

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A MOTOR CHAUFFEUR for Bombay. Apply sharp MANILAL, c/o A. & J. LALLJEE, No. 2, Customs House Road. 9209

WANTED.—A GENERAL CLERK, knowing Book-keeping and typewriting. Good handwriting essential. Salary according to qualifications. Apply sharp to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9191

WANTED—YOUNG MEN, educated up to 6th Standard English to act as outdoor Supervisors, for a Manganese Mine in Panch Mahals. A Starting salary Rs. 25 plus Rs. Grain allowance with free quarters, fuel and water. Apply in own handwriting the Shivrajpur Sydnicate, Ld., Panch Mahals. 9070

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Experienced CHAUFFEUR. Salary according to qualification. Apply personally with testimonials to TARACHAND PURSRAM, Jeweller, 63, Medows Street, Fort. 9164

WANTED—An experienced DRAUGHTSMAN for the Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., one thoroughly well up in the draughtsmanship of buildings and machinery will be preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to THE AGENTS, Shahpur House, Ahmedabad. 9177

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Ten young English knowing girls and five youths to serve on Exhibition Stalls from 8th to 13th March. Apply sharp personally to R. N. RAO, B.Sc., Contractor's Camp, Children's Welfare Exhibition, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay. 9162

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent SUGAR REFINER and a CHEMIST for a Sugar Factory. Only those having scientific knowledge and practical experience need apply, stating all particulars and salary expected to Box No. 91, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8791

WANTED.—Two UNDER-GRADUATE TEACHERS for the A. V. portion of the Prabhu Seminary, Thakurdwar, Bombay. Persons having teaching experience may be preferred. Apply to the undersigned stating terms. R. B. PRADHAN, Headmaster Prabhu Seminary. 9191

FOR PERSIA—1 First Class Hospital Assistant, 3 years' agreement; 1 Shorthand-Typist must be fast and accurate; 1 Competent Shipping Clerk with knowledge of Typing and General Office work; 1 Good Typist. Salary according to ability. Apply Box No. 186, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9205

WANTED

WANTED TO LEASE—A TENNIS COURT at or about Malabar Hill or Cumballa Hill, twice or thrice weekly use tolerable. Apply to Box No. 170, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9145

WANTED—A CHIMNEY for a factory, measuring 80' x 3' Write particulars and price to Box 177, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9179

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS all throughout India for the sale of shares of the Mekhlipara Tea Co., Ltd. For terms, etc., please apply to Messrs. B. SIRDAR Co., 2, Garstin's Place, Calcutta. 856

WANTED.—One fair sized or two small OFFICE ROOMS on GROUND FLOOR, vicinity Fort or Market. Full particulars of size and rent required to Box No. 178, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9185

FOR SALE.

A Brand New five-seater FORD CAR, FOR SALE. Just arrived from America. Never used. Immediate Delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ, opposite Charni Road, Station. 8875

FOR SALE.—Excellent apportunity.—One Complete WORKSHOP, consisiting Lathes Drilling Machine, Shaping machine Electric Motor. Apply Box No. 102, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8832

SHARE BROKERS—Gentlemen desirious to sell or purchase shares of the Cement and other limited companies Gwalior State will please apply to—TAYAL & CO., GWALIOR. 8631

READY FOR SALE and for early delivery 40 H.P. Electric A.C. Motors, 3 tons Ice-making Plant, 10 tons Hy. Oil Filter Press, 12ft. long Gap Bed Lathe with Motor, lot of Semi-Rotary Wing Pumps, Corrugated Asbestos Cement Sheets, etc. Apply ENGINEER and Co., Bombay 3. 9023

MAKE it a point whenever you are in need of any kind of Stationary, to see our stock. Fresh consignments received nearly every week. We guarantee our goods. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

A large and varied stock of artists' COLOURS, INSTRUMENTS, INKS, PENCILS, BRUSHES, etc., received by the last English Mail. Come and see the stock. THE BOMBAY STATIONARY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

FOR SALE—One Robey High Class 450 I.H.P. Horizontal Cross Compound Drop Valve ENGINE, 44" Cylinder, 17in. dia. by L.P. Cylinder, 30in. dia by 40 in. Stroke Rope Driving for 150 lbs. pressure. Delivery F.O.B. Liverpool. For further particulars and price apply at once to Messrs. MAJMUNDAR, SAVUR & Co., 36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 9163

TO BE LET.

LARGE IRON BUILT GODOWNS, size 260 ft. by 65 feet, suitable for factory or any large concern. Apply to L. G. DOSSA, 14, Hummum Street, Fort. 9077

TO LET IN LANOLI—FURNISHED BANGLOW and CHAWL of Sheth Jethabhai Naranji. Write or see personally RAMDAS RANCHHORDAS, Jethabhai Naranji's Mala, Dadiseth Agiari Lane, Bombay. 9119

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A YOUNG GRADUATE with considerable business experience acquired by four years' stay in New York and long experience of the Indian Market desires to work in New York as an agent or manager of an Indian Firm. Excellent credentials given. Write Box No. 176, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9171

FUNERAL LODGE SERVICE.

LODGE "BARTON" will hold the above service at Freemason's Hall, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in memory of the late lamented Mr. MANECKJI N. SEERVAI. The function will be open to Master Masons of recognised Constitutions. 9181

FOR SALE.

THE following RACE HORSES:

No. 1	B.A.H.	COLLINGWOOD.
No. 2	CH.A.H.	DURBAN.
No. 3	G.A.H.	DOWLAT.
No. 4	CH.A.H.	ZUBEIR.
No. 5	B.E.H.	ROYAL BAND.
No. 6	B.E.H.	MURMANSK.
No. 7	B.E.H.	OWEN ROE.
No. 8	B.E.G.	ARDVRECK.
No. 9	B.A.H.	GAZAL.
No. 10	B.E.G.	WHIT WEEK.
No. 11	G.E.G.	ROI GRISON.
No. 12	CH.A.H.	SAMMY.
No. 13	CH.E.H.	JAVELIN.
No. 14	CH.A.H.	MUDLOOL.
No. 15	G.A.H.	PALERMO.

Inspection by appointment. Offers by letter to R. H. GAHAGAN, Malabar Hill, Bombay. 9182

NOTICE.

AN APOLOGY.

TO

G. E. D. LANGLEY, Esyr.,

WITH REFERENCE to the letter appearing over the name A. M. Khan on page 8 of the issue of the "Advocate of India" of the 23rd Febrbuary, 1920, the Proprietors Manager and Editor of the "Advocate of India" say that in so far as the said letter either stated or in any way suggested that Mr G. E. D. Langley, Merchant of Bombay, or owner of the horse Billy Bawn, or his trainer or his jockey referred to in the said letter were in any way guilty of any impropriety in the running of the said horse, or that there was as a matter of fact at any time anything improper in the running of the said horse or any other horses belonging to Mr. Langley, the express their regret and state that there is not and never was any unreserved apologise for the appearance of the letter in the said issue of the "Advocate of India."

They further desire to express their acknowledgments to Mr. G. E. D. Langley for his acceptance of this apology and their statement to him that the said letter appeared in the "Advocate of India" in advertently.

Mr. Langley is hereby empowered to publish this letter and make such other use of it, as to him may seem fit.

Per Pro. F. F. GORDON, Ltd.,

(Sd.) ROBERT C. ADAMS,

Managing Director.

9167

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be OPENED from Monday, the 8th March, 1920, and the Transfers will be accepted at the Company's office from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. on working days.

M. KANJI & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Regd. Office:
25-29, Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay. 9207

NOTICE.

WITH effect from Saturday, the 6th day of March, 1920, we shall conduct our business on the first floor of "Lipton's House" Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK,
LIMITED,
Bombay.

9204

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Timber-General and Benteak, Calicut teak and thicka logs will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 19th day of March, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla,
March 3rd, 1920.

NOTICE.

FOR

AUTOMOBILES, THEATRE, HOTEL

and

OTHER INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS.

FOR OUTRIGHT SALE.—A big piece of very valuable open land, admeasuring about twenty thousand sqr. yards on a heavily trafficked fashionable public road ideally suitable for Automobile or other similar Industrial Concerns. Prospective Bonafide buyers (no brokers) shall apply sharp to Box No. 182, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9188

THE MALABAR FOREST AND RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST of the Company will CLOSE at 3 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 6th of March, 1920.

SABNIS & CO.,
Managing Agents.

16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.
1st March, 1920. 9095

GOODWILL.

of N. CATCHPOLE & Co., and F. R. HILLS Co.: FOR SALE. Offers are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before 31st March 1920.

Rajkot, 11th February, 1920.

LADHABHAI H. PARMAT,
GULABRAI V. CHHAYA,
Executors of the estate of the late Prince Ram Khacher Jasdan.

8974

MARSLAND, PRICE & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

IN STOCK.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF BOLTS AND NUTS, rivets screws and nails sanitary fittings, wire netting, flooring tiles, Distemper, paints, &c. 9059

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS of our client Mr. PRAGJEE SOORJEE. Notice is hereby given that at a Sale held between the partners of the firm of Messrs. Pragjee Soorjee & Co., of Khand Bazar, Bombay, all the goods which were in stock in the said firm and its branches upcountry, except the goods which were purchased through Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in England and which had arrived by s. s. "City of Hankow", were purchased by our client Mr. Pragjee Soorjee. All the labels of the firm of Pragjee Soorjee & Co., which were the property of the said firm, were also purchased by our client Mr. Pragjee Soorjee. Our Client Mr. Pragjee Soorjee will carry on business under the name of Pragjee Soorjee & Co., at Khand Bazar and at the various branches of the old firm of Pragjee Soorjee & Co., up-country, the leases of which up-country places of business have also been acquired by our client.

Dated at Bombay this 27th day of February, 1920.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for Mr. Pragjee Soorjee.

9040

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of a valuable property situate at Khetwady 10th Cross Lane. Intending buyers are required to apply for necessary particulars to the Undersigned at their office at No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, on working days during Office hours.

Bombay, dated this 1st day of March, 1920.

AMIN & DESAI,
Attorneys for the Owner of the Property.

9082

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHILDREN'S WELFARE EXHIBITION.

THE CHILDREN'S WELFARE EXHIBITION opens at the Prince of Wales Museum (late Lady Hardinge Hospital), Bombay, on MONDAY next, the 8th instant. The price of admission on the opening day will be one rupee, on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th eight annas and on the last day, the 13th, four annas.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RUSTOMJI HORMUSJI MODY, of Bombay, Parsi and Dr. SORABJI HORMUSJI MODY, of Poona, Parsi, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage bungalow or dwelling house with outhouses standing thereon and known as Jehangir Mody House, situate at Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 4572 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector under non-agricultural Survey No. 236A and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Dadabhoy Nawroji Davar, on or towards the West by the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Road, on or towards the North by the property of Messrs. Nanabhoy and Hormusjee and Merwanji Cooverji Mody and on or towards the South by the property of Naroji Jamsetji Mody and Ardesir Cooverji Mody and which said premises are assessed by the Bandra Municipality under No. 58 and were formerly in the occupation of Hormusji Cooverji Mody as tenant of the Vendors and are now vacant.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9192

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 360 of 1911.

CHIMABAI, widow and sole surviving administratrix, of Mahadu Khandu ..... Plaintiff

vs.

DHULLA KUPPA and ors. ...Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 23rd day of July, 1917, and Order bearing date the 24th day of March, 1919, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises on FRIDAY, the 9th day of April, 1920, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground now redeemed together with the messuage tenements stables and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Haines Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand and twenty square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 119 New No. B1/13622 and New Survey No. 1B/3498 and in the books of the Collector of Muntcipal assessment under Ward E Nos. 4427(1), 4427(2), 4428 and 4429 and Street Nos. 284 and 284A, 286, 288 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North and West by the property belonging to the Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company Ltd., on or towards the South by a wall belonging to the said Company and on or towards the East by the said Haines Road.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the 3rd defendant abovenamed at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1920.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

9138

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.

23, Churchgate Street.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES, ON 6TH MARCH, 1920.

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 6th March, 1920, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), at No. 3 Shed Alexandra Docks, the following Provision Stores:—

6,356 lbs. Chocolate, 800 lbs. dried Beans, 1 Ton Curry Powder, 1,707 lbs. Margarine, 476 lbs. Dried Fruits, 1,680 lbs. Mixed Grain, 10,000 lbs. Cooking Oil, 1,265 lbs. Sugar 20 Galvanized iron tubs, 5 Basins, etc., etc..

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES ON 8TH MARCH, 1920

Also for Sale by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 8th March, 1920, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), at Mazagon Depot, the following Goods:—

38 Maunds sugar, 122 Tons Hay, Empty bottles, Oil Barrels, etc., etc.

By order of the Store Officer Supply and Transport Corps (Embarkation) Bombay.

Also for sale 171 Empty Coal Tar Barrels. By order of the Asstt. Controllers, Oils and Paints, Bombay.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

All the weights and numbers of the goods for sale are approximate.

Cash must be paid at the time of Sale. Goods must be removed within seven days after the sale, otherwise the amount paid will be forfeited, and the goods resold or thrown away.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY,
Auctioneers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

[illegible]
AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HORNIMAN STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOD, SCRAP IRON, MANILLA-ROPE, CANVAS, ETC., and ONE LOT PROVISION, OILMAN'S STORES, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 9th March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the P. & O Coy: Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods.

One lot scrap iron, galvanised cutting old Manilla rope, canvas, wire rope, empty pipe empty casks, troop gear, electric scrap gear, old linen, etc., etc.

ALSO:—

One lot Provision, Oilman's stores, consisting of Bowril, Beef-meat, herrings, fresh herrings, sauce, jam, cocoa, milk, ox tail sou biscuit, mustard, arrawroot, fruit salt, Mellins and Bengers Food, jelly, essence of chicken, and mutton, clay pipes, tooth brushes tooth powder, etc., etc.,

Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs Duty, etc., that may be due.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 12th March, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street No. ——— at the junction of Green Street and Bank Street, opposite Bank of Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE PORCELAINWARE and FANCY GOODS, CURIOUS ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., Custodian of Enemy Property, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms the following enemy property, belonging to certain officers, and crew of the Prize Vessel "Franz Ferdinand."

Japanese porcelainware, curios, fancy goods, cupboards, trays, cup and saucers, vases, figures, albums, rich screens, flags, etc., etc.

Bombay, 5th March, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th March, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT, and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a European Gentleman:—

Consisting of mahoganized sideboard, writing desk, child's wooden and iron cots canvas chair.

2 leather trunks, one table form and one paper cabinets.

By order of the Office concerned:—

13 rolls India rubber and canvas insertion cloth.

2 pieces India Rubber sheets.

1 roll Balala Belting and 3 bundles coir matting.

12 bales sponges.

By order of the Bank concerned:—

13 cases steel ring travellers.

On account of the Underwriters.

One case camera.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 Bay Arab horse aged, quiet in harness.

1 motor cycle wicker side car with attachments.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON FLANNEL.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

5 cases Cotton Flannel.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th March, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists, Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BLEACHED ENGLISH MULLS.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Galli of the Moolji Jetha market by order of Sheth Harmandray Bijnath and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

50 Bales Bleached English Mulls each containing 150 pieces No. XXX.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES TEXTILE SHIRTINGS AND 25 BALES KHAKI DRILLS ON ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

On TUESDAY, the 9th March at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textile Sales Depot at Colaba (the premises of the Old Army clothing Factory) by order of the Assistant Controller Textile Sales of the Indian Munitions Board:—

5 Bales White Shirtings about 5,000 yds.

5 Bales Khaki Drills about 5,000 yds.

20 Bales Khaki Drills about 20,000 yds.

The above goods can be seen at the Old Army Clothing Factory premises at Colaba.

AUCTION SALE OF 66 BALES BOTAD COTTON.

On SATURDAY, 6th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Bradbury Lines godown No. 3 at Colaba by order of Messrs M. Nagarseth Sons and on account at the risk of Messrs. Sobhagchand Shantilal.

66 Bales Botad Cotton.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUYERS OF FORD MOTOR CARS.

By order of the Indentor and on account and at the defaulting purchaser Messrs RICHARD & CO. will sell by public auction, at their Auction Rooms, No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 8th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.), a consignment just arrived, of 6 Ford 5 starter Touring motor cars, in lot of one. Standard Ford delivery.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

RICHARD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Artistic Handsome Furniture, Sweet-toned Cottage Piano, Electric Table and ceiling Fans Fireproof Safe, Glassware, Platedware etc.

The property of A. Alexander, Esq.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 6th March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Shop No. 44/46 (opposite Messrs. Lipton's Ltd.), at Apollo Street Fort, valuable handsome household furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, artistic mirrored sideboard, rich drawing room suite, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, bedsteads, corner cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano by Gerrard Adam, easy chairs, electric table and ceiling fans, screens, silk curtains fancy teapoys, fire-proof safe, flower pots, glassware, platedware, etc.

The property of A. Alexander, Esq.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th March, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

SALE OF 300 CASES AMERICAN BEER.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March, 1920, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their sales rooms the following:—

By order of Messrs. Coutts and Co., and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

300 Cases California Lager Beer Patco Brand, in Quarts and Pints.

A deposit of 30 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the buyers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th March, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 3-30 6, and 10 p. m.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST—THE MAGNIFICENT SUPER-PRODUCTION

'Intolerance'
'Intolerance'
'Intolerance'
'Intolerance'
'Intolerance'

will be shown TO-DAY in its entirety. Thirteen reels.

A Stupendous Picture—A Stupendous Programme.

PLEASE NOTE THE CHANGE OF TIME.

TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6, and 10 p. m.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY 6th.

THE SECOND MILLION DOLLAR

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
GHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"A Dog Life"
"A Dog Life"

LAUGH—and the World will laugh with you.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!!
TO-NIGHT!!!

Showing a remarkably fine new Pathe Photoplay in five reels.

LOST
LOST
LOST

Also showing

Pathe Gazette

LONESOME LUKE COMIC.

Time: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Extra shows on Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

Look out next week for the great Pathe Masterpiece entitled.

The Cruel Stepmother

AMUSEMENTS.

Whatary You!

If you are a Person of Taste and Refinement, of Culture and Discrimination—if you are fond of Beauty and Art, Grace and Harmony—if you are interested in Science and Literature, in Antiquity and Past History—

YOU WILL BE DELIGHTED TO LEARN

that Messrs. K. D. and Brothers (Bombay) have arranged at urgent and repeated requests of their Patrons to secure their gorgeous and sumptuous Million Dollar super-Production.

"CLEOPATRA"

Fore 5 Days More!

NOT in instalments, NOT in scrappy bits, but COMPLETE and ENTIRE, from Beginning to End, all the 8 parts—8,000 feet, at once

IN ONE SINGLE SHOW

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road.)

This Tremendous Offer is open to the Public for

FIVE DAYS ONLY.

To-day Friday the 5th, Saturday 6th, Sunday 7th (Morning and Evening,) Monday 8th and Tuesday 9th, and then—Sallaam!

To-day being the Holi Holiday, we have Five Programmes this Evening; 3-30 (Prize Show); 5-30 (Prize Show); 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

OUR GALA SUNDAY MORNING PROGRAMME

Special Show at 10 A.M. when all the 8 parts—the whole Film—

"CLEOPATRA"

will be screened. Ladies and children admitted at Half Rates.

Please refer to page of No. 14 "The Bombay Chronicle" of to-day, and you will find something very interesting there.

To-Night! To-Night!! To-Night!!!

Shellar's Royal Circus

Behind Charni Road Station, on the sea front.

100 Animals) and **[30 Artists**

All trained to perfection.

For 15 Days Only!!

The Biggest Show in Bombay

Special Programme for Holi Holiday.

THE ONLY SHOW THAT GIVES YOU

20 Items at each performance & all Tip Top numbers.

Matinees—Friday Saturday and Sunday, at 5 p. m. (S.T.). Children under 12 years half Price Matinees, except Sunday.

T. G. SHELLAR, *Proprietor.*

J. W. WALLETT, *General Manager.*

THE

EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

Maurice E. Bandman

By Arrangement with BERT LEYWOOD

PRESENTS

Jack Waller's

POPULAR ATTRACTION.

On their Minds

"LOOK WHO'S HERE"

for a Positive Farewell Season

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME No. 3

COMPLETE CHANGE

Featuring

"The Royal Seemphunny Band."

"The Chair-Knee-off-Skitrio"

"Burlesque on Shakespeare's ... House" &c., &c.

...ramme No. 1.

Sunday, Matinee Pro...

Monday March 8th

PROGRAMME No. 4.

Plan at the Theatre. Seats booked by telephone No. 288 must be taken up Before 9-15 p.m.

No Cinema at 6-30 p. m. to-day.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P.M.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEES AT 3 & 4-30 P. M.

'The Light Unseen'

'The Light Unseen'

Charming Story of Love in Darkness which features the famous Cinema Star—

MARION LEONARD

A Tale of Love's Great Sacrifice

GRIPPING AND PATHETIC.

Is there any sacrifice too great for love to make?

THE FILM SAYS "NO"

The man was blind. The girl saw through eyes of love. She sacrificed her life's happiness that he might see.

"THE LIGHT UNSEEN."

One of the most absorbing film novels that has ever been produced.

HOUDINI

The Master Mystery

Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Prize Shows on ...iday at 3-30 and 5 p.m.

PR...

Globe Cinema

SANDHURST ROAD.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

LAST THREE NIGHTS

Only Matinee on Saturday at 5 P.M.

Farewell Performance Sunday Evening

"The Quaints"

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME which will include CHINA CHIMES.

NEW SONGS.

NEW DANCES.

DOROTHY JAMES

HILDA DENTON

EILA CAMERON

JOSEPHINE CANTOR

ERNEST SCOVELL

GRAHAM DONCASTER

JACK STRACHEY

AND

R. B. Salisbury.

No advance in prices which are Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.

PLAN AT S. ROSE & Co.

N. B.:— Rose and Company being closed to-day, seats for "The Quaints" for Friday, Saturday and Sunday can be booked at Royal Opera House from 9 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. and from 4-30 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Picture Programme.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.

The six Reel Photo Play

"Once to Every Man."

An extraordinary Photo Dramatic version of Larry Evans' Novel.

The story contains every element of intense dramatic interest, pathos, and heart appeal and these facts, together with the gorgeous sceneries, combine to make this attraction one of the most popular pictures.

A Delightful Entertainment!

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/- Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

A Most Powerful Attration.

By the middle of April

AT

Royal Opera House

THE BIGGEST OPERA COY.

Ever Brought out to India.

83 ARTISTES REPERTOIRE

OF MORE THAN 40 OPERAS.

BOX PLAN WILL OPEN SHORTLY.

JAMROOD.

THE SPECIFIC AGAINST INFLUENZA AND MALARIA

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Special Discount to Trade.

Foster & Sons,

Manufacturing Chemists and Druggists,

Byculla, BOMBAY.

Genuine Sale

OF

ODDMENTS

IN

MEN'S WEAR

FOR

Three Days only

MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY NEXT

SHIRTWEAR.....HEADWEAR
FOOTWEAR.....NECKWEAR

UNDERWEAR

WATERPROOFS.....TOILET GOODS
SHIRTING.....SUITING

REMNANTS

All Marked at Prices

TO CLEAR

Asquith & Lord, Ltd.,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

(Thursday, March 4.)

Mr. H. Montgomery, is appointed to act as Political Agent, Khairpur, vice Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. O'Brien of the Bombay Political Department is granted privilege leave for six months combined with furlough for two months with effect from the 20th January, 1920.

Captain A. W. T. Webb of the Bombay Political Department has been allowed an extension of six months' leave on medical certificate in continuation of the combined leave granted to him.

Mr. F. E. Sharp, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is granted, with effect from the 10th April, 1920, privilege leave for six months in combination with furlough for six months.

Mr. J. R. Sawant, Mamlatdar of the Khatav Taluka and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class that district.

Mr. N. V. Desai, Assistant Judge, Thana, is empowered to hold enquiries into Municipal election cases generally in that district.

Of the furlough for three months and nineteen days granted to Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent, two months and nineteen days have been commuted into furlough on average salary, and the furlough has been extended by twelve months and eleven days as to take it to the 2nd December, 1920, inclusive.

Mr. W. Plunkett, retired Deputy Collector, has been granted all the powers and duties of a Survey Settlement Officer.

Mr. E. L. Sale, Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise and Reporter General of External Commerce, Bombay, granted, with effect from 7th February, 1920, privilege leave for four months and nineteen days in combination with furlough on full average salary for four months together with ordinary furlough on half average salary for such period as will bring the total leave up to one year.

Mr. Jivatram Bulchand, is to appointed to act as sixth grade Deputy Collector in Sind during the absence of Mr. Joseph F. Lobo, on leave or pending further orders.

Mr. G. H. Thiselton-Dyer, is appointed act as Director of Industries, Bombay, vice Mr. R. D. Bell, proceeded on leave, pending further orders.

License to solemnize marriages in Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States is hereby granted to the Rev. A. R. Bryan of the American Presbyterian Mission.

Mr. Pitamberdas Lavji Thacker, is appointed to continue to do duty as Professor of Law, Government Law School, Bombay, vice Mr. K. McI. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, resigned, pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, vice Mr. F. B. P. Lory proceeding on leave, pending further orders:—

Mr. M. Hesketh to do duty as Educational Inspector, Central Division;

Mr. Krishnaji Shrinivas Hungund to act as Educational Inspector, Southern Division;

Mr. Padmanbha Shankar Chandavarkar to act as Head Master, Dharwar High School;

Mr. Vasudeo Narayan Nabar to act as Head Master, Sardars' High School; Belgaum.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Hon. Mr. C. N. Seddon, who has been appointed to be on special duty in connection with the Reforms Scheme, should, while employed on this duty, be designated "Reforms Commissioner, Bombay, and Additional Secretary to Government."

A temporary appointment of a Superintending Engineer, for South Salsette, is created for a period of 8 months or pending further orders, and Major D. S. Johnston, Executive Engineer, Presidency, is appointed to hold it, in addition to his own duties.

Lieutenant L. H. Worlledge, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Kirkee, vice Captain A. Maxwell.

Lieutenant L. H. Worlledge, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Poona District.

Mr. J. R. Blair, has been appointed to officiate as an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service with effect from the forenoon of the 21st February, 1920, and is posted to Bombay.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, has been appointed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation as their representative on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, vice Mr. P. W. Monie, resigned.

Mr. R. W. Cable, Professor of Architecture and Design, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, is granted, with effect from the 20th April, 1920, privilege leave on full pay for two months and nine days and on half pay for twenty-two days in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for two months and twenty-nine days.

Mr. W. J. Ingham, Instructor to the Normal Class and Superintendent of the Workshops, College of Engineering, Poona, is granted furlough for nine months from the 10th June, 1920 with permission to prefix the summer vacation of the year 1920 to the leave.

BOMBAY E. S. AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above company was held on Wednesday, Sir Sassoon David presiding, when the following two resolutions were considered.

"That the capital of the company be increased from £1,450,000 divided into 60,000 six per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares and 83,000 Ordinary Shares, all of £10 each, to £1,680,000 by the creation of 25,000 additional Ordinary Shares of £10 each, ranking for dividend and in all other respects *pari passu* with the existing Ordinary Shares of the Company, save that such 25,000 additional Ordinary Shares shall not be entitled to participate in any dividend that may be declared for the year ended the 31st December, 1919.

"That the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to issue forthwith the whole of the 25,000 additional Ordinary Shares, and that such additional Shares be offered to the Shareholders of the Company upon the terms set forth in the Managing Director's letter to the shareholders, dated the 19th February."

The Chairman said:—The business for which you have been asked to attend this Extraordinary General Meeting of the company to-day is two-fold. Firstly, your attendance has been invited here for the purpose of obtaining your approval to the proposals for the reconstruction of the Company submitted to you in the Circular Letter dated the 19th of last month, sent to you by the Managing Director, and of granting your authority to the Board to take all necessary steps to carry out that scheme. Secondly, subject to that approval being duly accorded by you, you will be asked to pass a Resolution authorizing the issue by the Company of 25,000 additional Ordinary Shares, all of which it is proposed shall be offered for subscription to the Company's shareholders at the issue price of Rs. 500 per share. The submission to you of this second resolution for your vote thereon is made dependent, as explained in the Circular Letter, on the passing by you of the first resolution because unless it is your wish that the reconstruction of the Company be proceeded with upon the lines recommended by the Board it will not be possible to pay off the Company's existing Debenture Debt as proposed, and in that event it would be desirable to reduce proportionately the issue of the new shares. The Managing Director's letter to you places the whole situation so very fully before you, and explains the proposals submitted for your approval in so much detail, that I do not think it is necessary that I should add any explanatory remarks to what he has written. If, however, any of you would like to address any enquiries to him in further elucidation of the proposals now submitted to you I am sure it will give him much pleasure to reply to them. Otherwise I will, with your permission, proceed to move the first resolution.

The resolutions were then put to vote and carried. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

"JUNAGADH ADMINISTRATION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I see from your Saturday issue that Mr. Chaganlal P. Nanavatty has tried to rather fence with my letter on the subject. I put him some queries, which I find remain unanswered. That is significant. The only matter which he thinks is pertinent to the subject under discussion is his reference to my stay at Moti Bag. If he grudges that to me,—"his good friend"—next time I visit Junagadh, I will be the guest of Ganesh Fatia, and failing that courtesy on his part of the Bavas of Girnar.

Mr. Nanavaty was quite recently at Junagadh and if he did not hear of the coming installation of the Nabab he must have moved here with closed ears.

"I met Mr. Hariraj D. Vaishnav thrice, and he was kind enough to show me all the papers. I found that injustice has been done to him, and for this I pity Mr. Rendall more than Mr. Vaishnav, and I trust and hope Mr. Rendall will still find his way to do him justice. However, I pointed out to Mr. Vaishnav—and with this he agreed that it was a mistake not to have paid the amount claimed by the State under protest and without prejudice to his convention, and it necessary fought for justice. It was also a mistake, at a subsequent stage, to have withdrawn all allegations. What has Mr. Nanavatty to say to this?

Mr. Nanavatty gives the origin of the term "Hazoor." Will he tell your readers whether the *fact* is as stated by me. I put to him a query on the subject, and he is eloquently silent about it

Mr. Nanavatty gives away his case when he attributes most of the benefits to the Junagadh state to "imported element."

Mr. Nanavatty refers me to a catalogues of authories re Nagar Community. I will oblige him by reading them all, and if he wishes more, but before doing so may I ask him whether it is a fact or not that the term "Nagar" is proverbial for state chicanery and is it not the elder brother of the word "Machiavelli"? There must be some reason for this—notwithstanding all the authorities he refers me to— Will Mr. Nanavatty give that reason?—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Anand Bhuvan Siddhpur Feb. 29.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 1st.

	Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Livepool	5,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	250
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	
,, ,, Imports	
Mid. Americans Spot	20 90
Egyptian F. G. F.	92.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) May	34.90
July	32.58
Oct.	29.89
New Orleans 10 a.m. May	25.65
Oct.	29.95

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 1st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
March	27.64
April	
May	26.54
June	
July	25.37
Aug	24.73
Sept	
Oct.	23 37
Nov.	22.38
Dec.	
Jan.	22.25
Feb.	

Prices taken at 10-40 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

London, Mar. 1st.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	27.54
April	26 66
May	26.46
June	25 99
July	25.28
Aug	24 68
Sep.	23.93
Oct.	23.26
Nov.	27.74
Dec.	22.37
Jan.	23.07
Feb	21.88

Futures :—Quiet.
Spot :—Quiet.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London. Saturday. Feb. 28th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	9,674,000
Egytian Visible Supply	305,000
East Indian ,, ,,	149,000
American ,, ,,	4,781,000
Other ,, ,,	186,000
Total Sales	26,000
East Indian Sales	2,000
Total Speculation	
,, Export	
East Indian Export	
,, ,, Stock	41,000
,, ,, Forwarded	1,600
,, ,, Actual Export	1,400
,, ,, Imports	
,, ,, Speculation	
American Afloat	33 ,000
East Indian Afloat	18 000
Total Afloat	401,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 1st.

M. G. Bengal Good	16 82
,, ,, Fully Good	17 57
,, ,, Fine	18 07
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	20 85
,, ,, Fully Good	21 60
,, ,, Fine	22 10
,, Broach Good	24 10
,, ,, Fully Good	24 35
,, ,, Fine	24 60
,, Scinde Good	17.00
,, ,, Fully Good	17.75
,, ,, Fine	18.25

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 28th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	28,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York March	37.05 - 2
,, ,, May	34.91 - 4
,, ,, July	32 27 - 7
Spot Cotton at New York	41 00 + 3
,, ,, Orleans	40 25 Unchgd
Future at New Orleans May	26 61 - 16
,, ,, Oct.	23.92 - 12
Fair Mid. Cotton (No. 7 quality)	1
Demand Bills	3.39.25
Silver Commercial Bars	119

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	88,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	83,000
,, ,, to France and Continent	52,000
,, ,, to Japan	7,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,446,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	1,218,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 28th

Easter 3 %	58
Bar Silver Spot	31 1/8
,, 3 months hence	32 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Very steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 6th Nov. 1919.	
Discount Bank Bills 4 m/s.	5 15/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s.	6
,, First Trade Bills 3 months	6 1/4
,, ,, 6 ,,	6 3/4
Interest day to day loans	4 1/4
7 days market loans	4 3/8
Consols 2½ %	49⅛
Rupee Paper 5s %	7½
Indian Stock 5½ % Sterling Loan	87
Government Securities 5 %	80½
Bar on Account of Paris France	48.30

SHARES.

Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£84
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	£128
National Bank of India Ltd.	£81

GAS LOANS.

London, Feb. 28th.

Funding Loan 4 %	£70
Widows Loan 4 %	£81
5 % Bonds	£88 1/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London Feb. 28th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—68 lbs. Nominal	51
Barletta Russo—63 lbs.	
Australian—61 lbs. Nominal	61
Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom Quoters	2,490,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed. Yellow Guzerat, 41 lbs. ex-Ship ex. war. Quoted	£56½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 44 lbs. ex-ship Feb.-Mar. Quoted	£12
Toria Rapeseed.—Steady.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb. London Paid	£56
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Seller	£49
Cottonseed, Bombay (Local delivered position) Feb-Mar. Quoted	£25
Toria Rapeseed:—Feb.-April Hull Sellers Dull	£54½

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£128
Standad Copper G.M.B.	£120½
Copper Braziers	£167
Yellow Metal	18½
Hard Spelter	57

JAVA SUGAR:

Fine White Java G. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	80
Do. Do. July Sellers	81
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Sellers	81/6
Do. Do. Aug.-Sept. Sellers	82

Tone:—Quieter.

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-Apl. Sellers	2/6½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. Paid	2/7½

Tone:—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

March 4.

The Mandvi bazaar and the market generally for forward business, was entirely closed to-day owing to the Holi Holidays.

The ready market was open, and the enquiry was moderate. Prices are steady.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 3rd Mar. 1920

Cotton	13,221 Bale.
Wheat	21,005 Cwts.
Linseed	543 ,,
Rape etc	673 ,,
Gingellyseed	5,035 ,,
Poppyseed	172 ,,
Groundnuts	1,813 ,,
Castorseed	196 ,,
Rice	80,075 ,,
Myrabollams	3 52 ,,
Cottonseed	26,564 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2,582 ,,
Tewar	240 ,,
Maize	Nil
Parley	1,251 ,,
Barjree	7,331 ,,

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

March 4.

BAR GOLD.

Gold was steady this week with large business passing, Rs. 21-8-0.

EXCHANGE.

The rates are fairly steady round present rates. There are a few export bills for near delivery. Japanese exchange is weaker.

T. T. on London, 2/7
D. D. on London, 2/7 1/8.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 2/8 1/4.
D. D. Buying London, 2/7 3/4.
D. D. on France 59.
Credit 3 Msd/a. 665.
T. T. on Japan, 101.
60 Days sight, 96.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 98.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22, 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 91.
3½ per cent. Paper, 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust short-dated, 64.
4 per cent. Port Trust long-dated, 69.
4 per cent. Municipal short-dated, 90.
4 per cent. Municipal long-dated, 67.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 67
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 89.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 90.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market has been favourably influenced by the heartening character of the Annual Financial Statement for 1920-21 published this week and about which so many gossips were in the air. The fact that both the Excess Profit Tax and the Super Tax had been abolished and replaced by a Corporation Tax at a flat rate of one anna in the rupee on the whole income of registered companies gave a fillip to the market generally and although the Bazar was open only on Saturday and for an hour on Tuesday and Wednesday, a large business has been negotiated resulting in substantial advances in price. The favourable Budget news has radically changed the look of the market which a little while ago, was anything but cheering; and sellers of yesterday have been buyers to-day.

The covering of sales by frightened bears and large speculative buying have contributed to the sudden and considerable rally in the quotations of Mill shares; and all scrips have been in keen demand. A speial strength has been noticeable in Central Indias, Colaba Lands, Currimbhoys, Davids, Fazalbhoys, Kohinoors and Swadeshis and some good deals reported therein.

Synchronous with the appearance of the Budget there has been a remarkable spurt in the yarn market due to the report of encouraging sales from China and during the short space of 3 or 4 days contracts to the tune of 20,000 Bales have transpired for deliveries extending to September-October. Spinning Mills are evidently in a much stronger and more affluent position than weaving concerns and we believe the present earnings which fair to continue for some time, warrant the sustenance of the present high values of Spinning Mill shares.

The market closes firm with a good undertone. The only unwholesome factor is tig money, but signs are not wanting that we should ere long witness a relaxation in the present stringency and this eventuating, a further upheaval of share values may with confidence, be looked forward to.

The renewed boom in Mill shares has had a sympathetic influence on the miscellaneuous list of securities which after a prolonged spell of stagnation, have been marked by a feeling of buoyancy; appreciable advances having been established in the quotation of most of them. The business passing has not however been of any magnitude, the attention of the market being monopolised by Cotton Mill shares.

FINANCE MARKET.

Money continues in good demand. The short term deposit rate is between 6½ and 7½ per cent.

The citizens of Benares have wired the Private Secretary to the Viceroy praying his Excellency to extend the Royal Clemency to Bugga Rutton and others of Amritsar. Great excitement owing to the decision of the Privy Council is prevailing throughout the city.

It has been decided by the Provincial Congress Committee that the Delhi-Ajmer, Political Provincial Conference should be held at Ajmer on the 26th, 27th and 28th instant.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 4.

12. S S Helios, Branber, Bangkok, February
15. S S Dilwara, Babb, Sahnghai, February
11. S S Taroba, Sulivan, Durban, February
2 S S City of Exeter, Rae, Karachi, March

DEPARTURES.

March 4.

S S Chakla, Terry, Karachi.
S S Prinz Ludwig, Ram, London.
S S Warcuta, Duncan, Busreh.
S E Gambada, Goss, Akyab.
S S Kura, Lee, Mahomerah.
S S Kildrecht, Cocramp, Madras and Calcutta.
S S City of Exeter, Rae, Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Gonda, Moth, Karachi.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Sealda for Rangoon.

S S Helios:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer Helios, 860 tons, Captain H Baranber, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber, which port she had left on the 12th ultimo.

S S Dilwara:—The B I S N Co's China mail steamer Dlwara, 3,460 tons, Captain T P Babb, arrved in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, with mails, a general cargo, 67 cabin and 10 deck passengers, which port she had left on the 15th ultimo.

S S Taroba:—The B I S N Co's African mail steamer Taroba, 3,567 tons, Captain J R O Sullivan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban via Delagoabay, Beira, Mozambique, Zanzibar and Mombassa, with mails, a general cargo, 47 cabin and 300 deck passengers, which port she had left on the 11th ultimo.

S S City of Exeter:—The City Line steamer City of Exeter, 5,986 tons, Captain J R Rae, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on the 2nd instant.

S S Fratelli Bandiera:—The Italian mail steamer Fratelli Bandiera, 3,133 tons, Captain S Perna, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Genoa, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Gondia:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gondia, 3,232 tons, Captain T L Moth, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S City of Exeter:—The City Line steamer City of Exeter, 5,986 tons, Captain J R Rae, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain A J Terry, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Kildrecht:—The E D Sassoon Co's steamer Kildrecht, 3,173 tons, Captain T E Cocramp, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Madras and Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Kura:—The S W Co's steamer Kura, 1,520 tons, Captain F E Lee, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday 4th March 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Tenshin Maru	Kobe	10-3-20	N Y Kaisha
D/E Coasting Ports	Red Sea Ports		T M & Co
F Clan Macbride	M Coast		J F & Co
G Boats of Langton	Hull		Graham & Co
L Kalyan	N E	N F	M & Co
N Kioto	London	6-3-20	K N & Co
M Syria	N F	N F	M M & Co
Q Bushayan	N F	N F	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	Karachi	2-3-20	K N & Co
Juba	Bhavnagar	6-3-20	K N & Co
Mahanadi	Karachi	7-3-20	K N & Co
Ponani	Bhavanagar	3-3-20	K N & Co
Sabarmati			K N & Co

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Lightning		5-3-20	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 F/Bandiera	Genoa	3-3-20	M Italiana & Co
2 Goalpora			M M & Co
4 Barpeta			M M & Co
5 Kotsu Maru	Kobe	6-3-20	N Y Kaisha
6 Siam Maru	Kobe	N F	O S Kaisha
7 Indo Maru	Kobe	5-3-20	O S Kaisha
8 Sumatra	Antwerp	6-3-20	M & Co
10 Castalia	Liverpool	15-3-20	W V A G & Co
12 Akbar			T M & Co
15 Hejaz	Red Sea Ports	4-3-20	T M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 H T Chemnitz			D R I M
5 Brandenburg	Hull	8-3-20	Graham & Co
7 Gondia	Karachi	4-3-20	M M & Co
9 Barala	Buara	N F	M M & Co
9 Coconada			M M & Co
10 Dilwara	Shanghai	18-3-20	M M & Co
12 Nyanza	London	6-3-20	M M & Co
13 KumeriHami Paravat Violet	N F	N F	R E Collis & Co
15 Acoteose	New York	N F	Graham & Co
14 City of Benares	Rangoon	10-3-20	Graham & Co
16/17 A T Varda	Southampton	9 3-20	M M & Co
17 Waroonga	Busra		M M & Co
Varela	Southampton	9 3-20	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Oruro	N F	N F	E Dawood Kaj

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Kowelt		4-3-20	T M & Co
Palitana		1/3-3-20	M M & Co

EXPORTS

March 4.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—85 bales cotton, Khatav Keshew; 50 bales wool, B Balabdas; 15012 cwts C myrabolam, P Mahturadas and Co; 3000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 17 bales wool, J A Begbie and Co; 16 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 40 bales wool, C Chaganmull; 132 bales wool, V Oomersey.

S S Brandenburg for Hull:—582 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Sumatra for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 512 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales hemp, B Meyer and Co; 150 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram and Co.

S S Sumatra for Antwerp:—45 bales cotton, Alibhai Khushal; 500 bales cotton, 9760 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 16000 cwts cotton seed, 4000 cwts groundnuts Sanday and Co; 50 bales cotton fly, 110 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co.

S S Heathside for Antwerp:—810 bales cotton, Walter Pawri and Co; 850 cwts cotton seed, 65 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 500 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

S S Sumatra for Ghent:—280 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 815 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Tenshin Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co; 121 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Indo Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Gulabrai Kedarmal; 1800 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Mamraj Rambhagat; 200 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co; 650 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Chupra for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, YuaYsa Cotton Trading Co; 200 bales cotton, K YosYhikawa; 700 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 161 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Siam Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S S Chupra for Yokohama:—300 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha:; 1300 bales cotton, Nishimatsu Trading Co.

S S Chupra for Yokkaichi:—700 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Tenshin Maru for Yokkaichi:—2000 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Indo Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, K Yoshikawa.

S S Siam Maru for Osaka:—1200 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S S Tenshin Maru for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co; 200 bales cotton yarn, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S S Chupra for Hongkong:—50 bales cotton yarn, N M K Kaisha; 14 bales cotton grey yarn, E Sheraffally and Co; 110 bales cotton grey yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co; 400 bales cotton grey yarn, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Tenshin Maru for Hongkong:—300 bales cotton grey yarn, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Tenshin Maru for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton grey yarn, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 200 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon and Co.

IMPORT.

March 4.

S S City of Exeter from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co:—867 cases 567 bales cotton piece-goods, 4 cases 3 bales woollens, 504 cases 288 bales cottons, 8 cases wool and cotton, 4 cases sheet lead, 5 cases umbrellas, 45 bales canvas, 8 bales twine, 7 bales 1 case wool and cotton tissues, 229 cases 201 bales cotton yarn, 12 cases 24 bales woollen piece-goods, 48 bales 7 cases cotton fent, 17 cases 32 bales cotton goods, 9 bales worsted piece-goods, 32 bales 11 cases yarn, 9 cases bleached cottons, 2 bales cold cotton fent, 2 bales wool tissues, 56 bags bolts and nuts, 1 case 105 bales paper, 50 kegs red lead, 25 cases lump block, 137 pieces pig lead, 170 bales grey cotton yarn, 192 cases bleached cotton piece-goods, 17 cases art silk cotton piece-goods, 22 cases printed cotton piece-goods, 9 cases woven cold cotton piece-goods, 51 bundles 136 pieces 46 single 65 loose galvanised steel sheets, 58 bags rivet, 7 cases 3 bales dyed cottons, 3 cases wool and cotton mohair, 3 bales 12 cases cold cottons, 3 bales woollen and cottons, 3 cases pens, 2 cases eyelets, 20 bales grey cotton yarn, 173 cases cotton and art silk, 2 casks bolts, 58 d/s chloride of calcium.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India Ltd., Bombay, for the day ended 28th February 1920.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. one crore	
,, Paid up	49,00,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	8,81,14,000
Sundries	5,93,000
Total Rs:	9,52 97,000

ASSETS

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	2,84,30,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,76,03,000
Bills Discounted	88,13,000
Sundries	7,25,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Treasury Bills, War Bonds, Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.	3,372 To—
	9 8881
Rs.	6,82,80
	70, 0,0

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colour

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powder
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.

Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.

Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown PD, PD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS. Conc., RFF, RF Conc., G. G Con
Tannin Heliotrope

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown, R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R, G.
Thionone G
Thionone Indigo
Thionone Isabelline

Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2R Conc
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G. R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red 8B Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra HN Extra, H Extra. BX. F.

Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WH
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Prine Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Acid Yellow G
Acoid Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2B Conc., 4R 4R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5B

Direct Colours

Benso Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diamamine Fast Yellow R
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH

Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 6R
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper B
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Olive B
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown P

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R

Union Rose BG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lump

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I. II, III

Spirit Colours

pirit Black
pirit Blue
pirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown F
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G

Chrome Leather Tan 2S
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown R

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Next to Hotel Majestic, Apollo Bunder,

BOMBAY.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 4th March 1920 was 30.081 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of aneroids the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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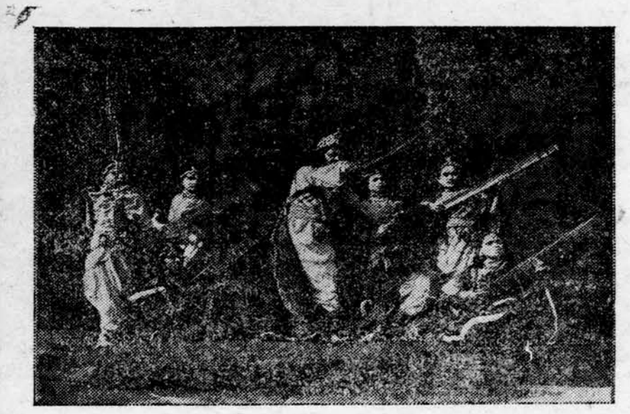
which will keep the public spell-bound.



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Rama Janma is now ready and will be released during the Ramanavmi holidays.

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You remember the birth and childhood and you must now see the Lord Krishna in his youth.

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SATI TULSI VRANDA WILL ALSO BE SCREENED AT ARYAN CINEMA, POONA AND SHOLAPUR, FROM THE 20TH MARCH 1920.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

HOW WILL SEATS BE DISTRIBUTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 3.

At question time at to-day's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, Sir George Barnes replying to Khan Sahib Shah Nawaz's question re the Aerial Mail service between Karachi and Bombay said the aerial mail service was established as a temporary and experimental measure with a view to ascertaining *inter alia* the cost of running such a service. The Government of India have already decided that this experimental service should be discontinued in consequence of the small amount of public support which the public have given to it.

RESIDENTIAL QUALIFICATION FOR VOTERS.

Mr. Patel asked: (a) Is it proposed to define the residential qualification required for candidates and voters in the new constitution in the Bombay Presidency; (b) Under the existing regulations in Bombay does residential qualification mean merely that a candidate must have a place of residence in his constituency; (c) Do the recommendations of the Franchise Committee accepted by Lord Selbourne's Committee on this question empower the Bombay Government or the Government of India to so define residential qualification as to mean that candidates must be actually in his constituency. (d) Did the Bombay Government in submitting their view to the Franchise Committee on this question merely recommend that a candidate must have a place of residence in his constituency; (e) Is it a fact that in connection with the preparation of electoral roll, Mr Seddon, the Special Officer appointed by the Government of Bombay has already instructed his subordinates to intrepret place of residence to mean actual residence.

The Hon. Mr. Muddiman replied (A) The qualification including residential qualifications for candidates and electors will be defined in the Rules to be made under section 7 (4) of the Government of India Act 1919. But the Government of India have not yet received the detailed proposals of the Government of Bombay (B) The rules relating to the election of members of the Bombay Legislative Council by Municipalities and District Boards provide that the candidate must have a place of residence in the group for which he seeks election. The rules relating to election by the Mahomedan community provide that a person can only be nominated as a candidate for the division in which he resides. (C) The Government of India do not regard the recommendations of the Joint Committee as imposing any restriction regarding the definition to be adopted. (D) No. They recommended that a candidate should have had a place of residence in the constituency for twelve months (E) The Government of India have no information on the subject.

TRANSPORT OF FOODSTUFFS.

Sir Arthur Anderson replying to Mr Sarma's question re priority to be given to the carriage of foodstuffs said the Railways with their depleted resources are at present called upon to handle abnormal traffic, particularly coal, much of which should ordinarily go by sea and a certain amount of inconvenience and delay to traffic is inevitable until such a time as the shipping position improves and the locomotives and rolling stock for which orders have been placed are in running. Every care is being taken to avoid delay to foodstuffs and whenever is found necessary to accelerate transport to any particular locality special arrangements are made for this to be done.

DELHI AND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. A. P. Muddiman replying to Mr. V. J. Patel's question re seats on the Legislative Assembly to be allotted to Delhi said one seat was recommended by the Franchise Committee. As the Hon. Member will see from their report on clause 19 of the Bill the Joint Committee did not deal with questions relating to the constituencies for the Legislative Assembly. They confined themselves to recommending that the members of the Assembly should be directly elected and that the Government of India should be instructed to work out on this basis proposals which, as embodied in the draft Rules, would be subject to examination by the Committee. The Government of India adhere to the view stated in para 36 of the fifth despatch that it would be disproportionate to reserve one elected seat for Delhi, the interests of which when necessary like those of any other minor administration could be sufficiently met by nomination.

SEATS IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. A. P. Muddiman replying to Mr. V. J. Patel's question re seats on the Legislative assembly to be allotted to Bengal said that on determining the number of seats to be assigned to each province, the Government have endeavoured to give due weight to all the relevant factors including population, political development and commercial importance. They consider that on this basis Madras, Bombay and the United Provinces should be allotted the number of seats and that Bengal is entitled to one seat over and above this number

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN INDIAN STATES.

Sir John Wood, replying to Mr. V. J. Patel's question on compulsory education in Indian States said the Government of India understood that free and compulsory education has been introduced in the Baroda and Kolhapur States. The Government of India were not aware that any Indian states have introduced a system of separation of the judicial from the executive.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY BILL.

Sir Claude Hill in introducing the Bill constitute the Indian Red Cross Society said that when the Great War burst upon the world in 1914, India almost alone of the countries involved found herself completely destitute of that supplementary humanitarian machinery which had of recent years come into being in most countries of the world. They had a nucleus of an organisation in St. John Ambulance Associations and Brigade which Sir Pardey Lukes organised and brought into being as an Indian branch of the Joint War Committee in England. On the financial side, in spite of generous response made by individuals from time to time to the cause of providing money for the relief of the sick and the wounded, the Indian organisation continued to rely largely on money subscribed by the British War Committee. It was not until 12th December 1917, that India took a proper place in respect of organising this relief in response to an appeal of the Viceroy and along with "Our Day" organised by Mr. Buck there was enormous rally from all Provinces to the cause of the sick and the suffering and from that day India was able not only to administer Red Cross work in her own borders but to take over Red Cross commission in Mesopotamia, Egypt, Palestine or wherever Indian Troops were employed. In this connection he wished to place on record the appreciation which he felt for self-sacrificing efforts of Sir Pardey Lukis who unquestionably hastened his end by his labours in the cause of humanitarianism in India (Hear, Hear). In view of the new responsibilities inherent in the administration of large contributions the personnel of the joint war Committee was liberalised and indianised and a measure of decentralisation was introduced which gave greater autonomy to the Provinces for expenditure of moneys accruing to them. In August, 1918. when became apparent that they were going to win the war, the Joint War Committee began to consider what should be done with the balance of funds which might remain to their credit at the cessation of hostilities. was suggested to the headquarters in London that the proper course would be to tie up the capital sum to be expended in the manner originally proposed, namely for the relief of suffering and sickness in peace time

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY.

They found that not only their ideas were approved but that simultaneously a similar movement had been inaugurated in England to re-organise a British Red Cross Society as to enable an organisation started in connection with war to undertake philanthropic work during peace time. This led to the formation of an International League of Red Cross Societies and issue by that League of an invitation to India to become an integral member. This was issued at a time when the speaker was in England and he was telegraphed to and authorised to accept invitation on behalf of India which he did. India had in fact been recognised as being in all respects on a par with every other nation so far as Red Cross work went. With that pride must necessarily follow the sense of responsibility and it became necessary for the joint War Committee out in India to take steps to create an Indian Red Cross Society. With this end in view a letter was issued to all Provincial branches. Replies received were most encouraging, there being no dissentient voice. All were agreed that legislation was necessary to give effect to the project of linking India with other nations in this great task.

Referring to the Bill, Sir Claude Hill pointed out that while they reserved the corpus or income or any part of the corpus income or any other property primarily for the relief of sickness, suffering or distress caused by the operation of war in India or any other countries, they permitted diversion of income only of any such property but not the corpus or any part thereof for the relief of sickness or suffering whether due to operation of war or not. Turning to the title of the Bill he alluded to the apprehension that it was a sectarian organisation and said after the battle of Solferino attention was called to the horrors of modern warfare and as a result the Geneva convention was arrived at.

As a consequence of that Red Cross Societies were established in all countries. Red Cross being a national Emblem of Switzerland to non-Christian as indeed to Christian also the title represented the nature of the Hospital work done and implied nothing but the Catholic nature of the work.

Sir Claude Hill, next referred to the cordial support given by members of the Council in the informal Conference held prepare the Bill and said that he had consultation with Indian Princes also, as to the possibilities of extending Red Cross activities to the States. He was glad to say that they recorded sympathy and intention to support it.

OBJECTS OF THE BILL.

The objects of the Bill were firstly, preservation of capital sum subscribed in response to "Our Day" appeal for war work and its reservation for expenditure on relief of sickness and suffering arising out the war; secondly, giving authority for extension of purposes to which interest on that fund may be expended on general humanitarian work and improvement of Civil Hospitals throughout India and thirdly, bring into being an organisation which shall have power to affiliate to itself any organisation or societies having purpose analogous its own with a view to mutual assistance. He hoped the Bill would appeal to the Council as one bringing into being an organisation in all respects in consonance with India's growing aspirations for self-realisation, body essentially Indian and controlled India.

In conclusion, Sir Claude Hill acknowledged help rendered by Col. Ross and Major Coldstream as Secretaries of the Joint War Committee and said the objects Government had in view was in regard to the relief of civil suffering. In this matter conditions India were very different from those England where magnificent hospitals which were available for treatment of sufferers were preponderatingly private institutions In India on the other hand medical relief was very largely supplied by the Government. was hoped by the passage of this Bill a organisation would come into being which would remedy this defect. (Applause).

UNION BANK OF INDIA.

OPENING CEREMONY.

The opening ceremony of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., was performed on Wednesday by the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, in the presence of a large gathering of European and Indian merchants.

Mr. Hormasji Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla said that India suffered from want of banking facilities for the advancement of her trade and the opening of the Union Bank would give the necessary impetus to trade. The bank has an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores.

BANKING SYSTEMS OF EAST AND WEST.

Sir Ibrahim, in declaring the Bank open, said it had been truly said that there was a great need for banking facilities in this country, in view of the large advance which industrial enterprise was now making. India had not been without a banking system of its own, but carried on different lines from those of the West. The Indian banking system had developed on individual lines, and the vast experience which had accumulated in regard to that system was of considerable value in bringing about a fusion of both the Western and Indian banking systems. In the one case it was individuals or private firms who carried on the business, but under the Western methods co-operation or joint stock enterprise had been adopted. The accumulated experience of both the systems had, as a result, brought up the banking system to a position of great responsibility and favour. And an attempt to help this bank and many more such institutions would be required, and the essential condition must be able, experienced and honest management. He was sure the names of the Board of Directors of that Bank might be relied upon to carry on the work zealously and honestly in the best interests not only of the institution, but of trade, commerce and industries.

It was a very hopeful and auspicious sign that people were now coming forward to invest their capital and savings in promoting industrial enterprise. It was perfectly true that experienced men had uttered words against a too wide extension of the spirit of enterprise that prevailed at present, but he was a great optimist himself. While recognising fully that all the company flotations, of which they had heard during recent years, could not possibly lead to great success, he believed that the necessities of the country were so widespread and great that ably-managed and well-organised schemes of industrial development were bound to succeed. Even in the case of those few which might not, for reasons beyond their control, prove very successful, they would not have worked in vain for national progress. They would have contributed even in their failures a certain element of enterprise, and further experience with greater chance of subsequent success than if they had never attempted.

4 ESSENTIALS OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE.

There were four essential conditions for the success of industrial enterprise, namely, (1) adequate supply of raw materials, (2) sufficiency of capital, (3) sufficiency of labour, both skilled and unskilled, and (4) markets. In the case of India, they had the first-named essential readily available. As for capital, from their recent experience they could claim that Indian capitalists had now learnt the advantages of industrial investments. That showed there was a different spirit prevailing among the Indian capitalists now. There were no insurmountable difficulties in regard to labour. They had ready markets before them in the shape of a vast country and provided they manufactured the necessary articles at a reasonable cost they would have no difficulty in finding markets for them. He saw a very hopeful industrial future for the country and he wished the bank every success.

With a vote of thanks by Mr. A. B. Oliphant, the proceedings terminated.

FRONTIER SITUATION.

DERAJAT COLUMN WITHDRAWS FROM MAKIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 3.

A Press Communique dated March 3rd says:—

Kurram area:—A party of about 500 tribesmen, mostly Orakzais, attacked the Badama piquet near Sadda on the Thal-Parachinar road, on the 27th February. The Militia, assisted by local villagers, repelled the attack killing 11 tribesmen.

Tochi area:—All the Tochi sections, including the Madda Khel, are now trying to comply with our terms.

Mahsuds:—The Mahsud Jirga on the 24th and 25th February managed to collect 113 tribal rifles and about Rs. 2,400, but succeeded in collecting only 103 out of the 200 Government rifles demanded. These were handed in on the 29th February, they are very doubtful about being able to collect the remaining Government rikes and have dispersed to their homes. On the 1st instant, the Derajat Column withdrew from Makin to Dwatoi in preparation for an advance to Kaniguram. The withdrawal was not pressed. Our casualties from snipers were 11 on the 2nd instant. 3 permanent piquets were established on the road to Kaniguram. We had fifteen casualties from snipers.

The national Urdu daily "Rastgo" whose publication had to be postponed on account of the security question will be published from the 28th instant from Allahabad.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, 5-30 p.m.
Annual Gathering of Brokers of the Bombay Stock Exchange, Muzafferabad Hall, 5 p.m.
Last day of receiving Exhibits, at the Prince of Wales Museum, for the Childrens Welfare Exhibition.
Indian Press Day: Public Meeting at Excelsior Theatre, 6-15 p.m.

MONDAY, March 8.

Opening day of the Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales' Museum.
The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, opening ceremony by His Excellency Sir G. Lloyd., Prince of Wales Museum, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY. March 9.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales Museum, 4-30 p.m. to 1 midnight.

WEDNESDAY, March 10.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Price of Wales Museum. 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

THURSDAY. March 11.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales Museum, 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

FRIDAY, March 12.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales Museum, 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

SATURDAY, March 13.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales Museum, 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

SUNDAY. March 14.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales Museum, 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

Domestic Occurences.

DEATH.

Nadabhoy Dhunjibhoy Chothia, of Messrs. D. Chothia & Co., died yesterday at his residence, "Dhun-Villa", Khar Road. Bandra, Age 69. Funeral will take place to-day at 1 p.m. (B.T.) at his residence.

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

A general meeting of the Sabha will be held to-day at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Sabha.

ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S OLD BOYS' UNION.

A Monthly Conversational Meeting of the above Union will be held on Sunday the 7th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. K. R. Bodas, will speak on "The Hon Mr. Patel's Marriage Bill".

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Straits Settlements. China and Japan per s.s. Bangala and Tara Via Neggapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 8th and 19th instant respectively.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The total mortality in Bombay on Wednesday was 143 as against 164 on the corresponding day last year and 122 in 1918. There were 4 attacks and 2 deaths from Small-pox.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Company, Ltd., Bombay notifies the following delays in transit on cablegrams.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.
Full rate .....5 days.
LONDON TO BOMBAY.
Full rate .....2½ days.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Miss Mary Campbell, an American lady, will deliver a lecture on "Prohibition of Liquor Traffic and India" to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Headquarters (Dr. Prabhaker's house opposite the Imperial Cinema). Sir Narayanrao G. Chandavarkar will preside.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

A meeting of the Finance Sub-Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau was held last Wednesday at 2 p.m. to have an informal discussion with the Hon. Mr. E. Cook, Finance Secretary, Government of India on the present Currency and Exchange questions.

PARSEE SCOUTING SOCIETY.

The following students examined by Dr. Dhawle in Home Nursing are declared successful:—

Miss Goolbanu R. Bharucha, Miss Shehera M. Cooper, Miss Serene M. Master, Miss Tehmina H. Nariman, Miss Goola H. Nariman. Miss Rodabe C. Surveyor.

Dr. Miss Mary Fereira has declared the result of first aid of higher grades as follow:

Medallion Label Examination:—Miss Coomic D. B. Dinshaw.

First aid Medallion Examination:—Miss Goola R. Bharucha. Miss Shehera M. Cooper, Miss Tehmi H. Nariman, Miss Goola H. Nariman, Miss Freiny R. Paymaster. Miss Rodabe C. Surveyor.

First tid Medallions Examination:—Miss Albertina Rocha.

A fresh class in Home Hygiene for English speaking ladies of all castes and creeds residing at Chowpati, Cumballa Hills, Gowalia Tank Road, Grant Road and Tardeo is to be opened in the premises of the Tutorial High School, Grant Road, Candidates are requested to get their names registered with the Secretary

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, March 5.

The demand for ready Sugar is good, chiefly from the Gulf and African Ports, and there being no further arrivals until New crop Javas, dealers have become strong and prices for ready Sugars have been advanced by eight annas per cent. all round There is a premium of one rupee per cent. for delivery after one month. Karachi and Calcutta markets are reported steadier without any business doing for forward, Java market is reported quiet but steady with very little business doing for forward, a small business has been done in White Javas July September Shipment at 81s. to 82s. per cent. Free Bombay Harbour.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 36-8-0 equal to 88s. F. B. Harbour stocks 280,000 Bags.

Brown Rs. 34-8-0 equal to 83s. F. B. Harbour stocks 10,000 Bags.

Soft Rs. 37-0-0 equal to 84s. F. B. Harbour stocks 15,000 Bags.

Mauritius Rs. 36-8-0 F. B. Harbour stocks 118,000 Bags.

MEERUT RACES.

SECOND DAY.

TIPSTER WINS VICEROY'S CUP.

(From our Corrèspondent.)

MEERUT, March 4.

There was quite a large gathering to witness the second day's racing, which took place under perfect weather conditions. An attractive programme of seven events with fairly good fileds provided excellent sport and some good finishes. The greatest interest centred in the two big races of the day, namely, the Meerut Silver Vase and the Governor-General's Cup. The former for Arab ponies was won by the outsider Gray Baz and for the latter Tipster was installed favourite and justified his backers and on the whole the books had the best of the exchanges. The following are the details:—

THE HAPUR PLATE.—Distance 2 miles over flights of hurdles.

Mr Cornforth's SIMSON, 9-0, Owner 1
Major Power's GLENLYON, 10-4, Capt. Hillard 2
Major Luckas' CANBERRA, 10-1, Owner 3

Also ran:—Half and Half 9-3, Mr Fawcett and Kesmeldon 9-0, Hayatt and Glory 9-0, Hayhoe fell. We regret that Hayhoe met with a nasty accident, fracturing his collar bone.

Betting:—3 to 1 Canberra, 4 to 1 Glenlyon, 4 to 1 Half and Half, 5 to 1 Simson, 3 to 1 Glory, 7 to 1 Kesmeldon. There was no favourite in this race.

Tote paid:—Nothing to win: Rs. 10 and Rs. 9 for places.

THE C. B. PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja of Patiala's LUCKY MAID, 7-3, Meherjee 1
Sirdar Sant Singh's AMPHITRYON, 8-8, 2
Mr Pine's SUGAR CANE, 9-13, Harrison 3

Also ran:—Bally Apple 8-5 and Mason.

Betting:—5 to 4 Bally Apple, 7 to 4 Sugar Cane, 4 to 1 Amphitryon 7 to 1 Lucky Maid. Bally Apple was favourite.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 31; Place Rs. 16.

THE MEERUT SILVER VASE.—Distance 1 mile. Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000 and third Rs. 500.

Major Grant and Mr Rosco's GRAY BAZ, 10-9, Capt Jerrom 1
Capt Ward's AXIS, 9-7, Mr Brown Tod ... 2
Major Keran's BURG, 9-7, ... 3

Also ran:—Hatham 11-7 and Abba 9-11.

Betting:—2 to 1 Hatham, 4 to 1 Grey Baz, Abba and Burg, 2 to 1 Axis. who was the favourite.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18; Places Rs. 9 and 7.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S CUP.—Distance 1½ miles. Cup value £5 presented by H E the Viceroy and Rs. 5,000 to the winner, second Rs. 2,000 and third Rs. 1,000.

H H the Maharaja Sahib of Rajpipla's TIPSTER, 9-13, Abdul Wahid 1
Mrs Bright's CIDER, 8-3, ... 2
Mr Pine's MOUNTAIN APPLE, 9-13 3

Also ran:—Submarine 8-13, Beburg 3 to 1.

Betting:—3 to 1 Mountain Apple, 1½ to 1 Tipster, 4 to 1 Submarine, 3 to 1 Cider, Tipster was favourite and justified his backers.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 10; Places Rs. 6 and Rs. 7.

THE SERVICE PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles. Winner Rs. 1,000 and second Rs. 400

Major Keran's DOUBLE CHIN, 11-10, Owner 1
Capt Barridge's HUNCHBACK, 12-7, Capt Newell 2
Major Lucas' OKLADOMA, 10-7, Owner ... 3

Also ran:—Rolley 11-2, Bachelor's Knot 11-7, Off She Pope 10-7, The Gunner 10-0.

Betting:—5 to 1 Hunchback, 1½ to 1 Double Chin, 6 to 1 Bachelor's Knot, 3 to 1 Rolley, 8 to 1 Off She Pope, 10 to 1 Okladoma, 3 to 1 The Gunner. Double Chin was the favourite.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 9; Places Rs. 7 and 11.

THE LINCOLN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile Winner Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 501 and third Rs. 300.

Mr Toogood's LOCH D, 8-2, Quinn 1
Mr Ahmed's LE SOLEIL, 10-4, T Ransom 2
Thakur Sripal Singh's LU LAD, 9-4, Mason 3

Also ran:—La Farine 10-7, Street Barrel 9-0, Mahoney Boy 8-6, Kiltoi 7-8.

Betting:—10 to 1 La Farine, 3 to 1 Le Soleil, 2 to 1 Lu Lad, 3 to 1 Loch D, 10 to 1 Steel Barrel, 6 to 1 Mahoney Boy, 3 to 1 Kit Grey Leg, 10 to 1 Kiltoi. Lu Lad was favourite.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 10; Places Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 6.

THE MARCH PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 400 and third Rs. 300.

Thakur Sripal Singh's SILVER PRINCE, 8-4, Abdul Wahid 1
H H the Maharaja of Patiala's CRUSADER 9-11, Kareem 2
Mr A C Thomas' PHARAOH, 6-11, Moosamdin 3

Also ran:—Mount Pleasant 10-6, The Winner 10-5, British 9-11, Lightning 9-11, Rangoon 9-8, Chester 9-7, Subeh Pasha 9-5, Top Notch 8-8, Monaco 7-12, Winkie 7-5 and Ranjeet 6-5.

Betting:—5 to 1 Mount Pleasant, 6 to 1 Rangoon, 5 to 1 Chester, 4 to 1 Subeh Pasha, 5 to 1 Crusader, even money Top Notch, 4 to 1 Silver Prince, 4 to 1 Monaco, 6 to 1 Winkie, 8 to 1 Pharaoh and 20 to 1 Ranjeet.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing rabi crops were slightly injured by frost in parts of Sind, Panch Mahals an Palanpur. They were generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of rabi crops continues in several districts. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Panch Mahals, Surat, Satara, Dharwar, and Belgaum districts an in Kathiawar, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and lands are being prepared for next season in parts of Konkan, Deccan and Kathiawar. The supply of fodder and water was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and in good condition. Prices of foodgrains were high but generally steady. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	... 59 to 69
Gujarat	... 42 to 68
Konkan	... 47 to 75
Deccan	45 to 70
Karnatak	72 to 75

With the previous sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, his Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to notify that three posts of Assistant or Joint Judge in the Bombay Presidency shall be added to the list of appointments specified in paragraph 1 of Government Notification in the Revenue Department No. 6768 dated 23rd August 1892 as amended by Government Notifications in the Revenue Department No. 5002 dated 3rd July 1897, No. 8915 dated 22nd September 1911, and No. 571-A dated 28th January, 1914, and declared as open to the Provincial Civil Service.

BOMBAYMILL STRIKE.

CONSIDERABLE IMPROVEMENT IN SITUATION,

Yesterday the strike situation had much improved, only the Simplex, Elphinstone and Framji Petit being the exception. Thursday was more or less Holi holiday.

CHILDREN'S WELFARE.

"THE ROSE GARDEN."

This bazaar is being arranged in connection with the Children's Welfare Exhibiton in Bombay by Mrs. Amberson Marten and Mrs. Ashton Street. It will be—as its name suggests—a veritable bower of roses, and the stalls, which will represent large baskets of the same beautiful flowers in varied colours, will be presided over by the following ladies:—

Lady Strangman, Mrs. Raymond and Mrs. Mulla. Lady Aitken. Mrs. Williamson and Miss Watson. Mrs. Pratt. Mrs. J. B. Petit. The ladies of the Commercial Gymkhana. Mrs. Judah and Mrs. David. Mrs. C. H. Wilson. Mrs. Framroze Vakil Mrs. Dowding and Mrs. Curling. Mrs. Kemp.

They are all being assisted by numerous other ladies, who will sell articles of every description of beauty and utility, ranging from motor-cars to button-hooks.

To many people the "fairy well" with its hidden treasures will doubtless prove a great attraction, while the toy-stall, and the two superb dolls-houses that have been presented by generous donors, will provide ample opportunities for kind-hearted parents to make many a small mortal happy.

A charming English thatched cottage in an English garden will provide an opportunity for rest, light refreshments, and "Angels Kisses," while for those who love a thrill there will be the "Wizards' Den," where for a small fee an eminent Indian soothsayer will detail the past and foretell the future.

STUDENTS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Bombay Provincial Avisory Committee has been formed by Government for the purpose of giving to Indian students going to England to study at the Universities or for the liberal and technical professions, advice and information as to the conditions of admission, cost of living and education, courses of study, etc. The head office of the Committee is in Bombay, but Government have also appointed corresponding members of the Committee in all the districts of the Presidency, to whom students from the mofussil can apply direct for any advice or information they may require.

2. The office of the Secretary to the Committee is at 75, Honrby Road, Bombay. Copies of the prospectuses of the various educational institutions in England and of the rules on regulations governing the admission of students thereto may be inspected at the office.

3. Parents or students are requested to apply for every kind of information as to the institutions either direct to the Secretary at 75, Hornby Road, Bombay, or through the corresponding members in the several districts. Application should not be made in the first instance to the Educational Adviser in London, because all enquiries addressed directly to him are merely returned to the Secretary of the Bombay Committee for disposal; so that considerable delay will be saved by applying in the first instance to the Bombay Secretary, who is provided with copies of the prospectuses, rules and regulations of all the chief educational institutions in England. Whenever the Bombay Secretary is not in a position to answer any enquiry addressed to him by a student, he will at once apply to the Educational Adviser in England for the necessary information and communicate the answer, when received, to the student.

INDIAN MARINE OFFICERS.

NEW RATES OF PAY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 9 p.m., March 4.

Replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Fisher said that the new rates of pay for officers of the Indian Marine applied to those on duty. but not to those sick or on furlough. Leave pay was at present being considered.

REVISED PENSION RATES FOR OFFICERS.

Replying to another question by Col. Yate, Mr. Fisher said he regretted that he was not yet able to say when the revised pension rates for officers of the Indian Army and the Indian Medical Service would be published.

LEAVE TO OFFICERS.

Replying to Brig.-General Wigan, Mr Fisher stated that eight second-lieutenants, 154 lieutenants and 81 captains of the Indian Army commissioned after the outbreak of the war had been granted leave for an average period of six months. The numbers represented one-tenth of the second-lieutenants and lieutenants together and one-fourth of the captains serving with the units in India. The leave granted to officers of the Indian Army with the armies of occupation was a matter for the War Office.

NEPAL'S WAR SERVICE.

10 LAKHS GRANTED ANNUALLY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 9 p.m., March 4.

Replying to Mr. Forrest, Mr. Fisher said that the recognition of the valuable war services rendered by Nepal included the Indian Government's offer of ten lakhs annually, which Nepal had accepted. The Prime Minister of Nepal had been appointed Honorary General in the British Army, and he and other distinguished Nepalese officers had received British decorations.

THE PRESS DAY.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Press Association of India, Bombay, public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at 6-15 p.m. to-day, when the following resolutions will be passed.

RESOLUTION NO. 1.

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Press Association of India prays Government for the repeal of the Indian Press Act on the ground first, that the principle and policy of the Act are not only contrary to the spirit and tradition of the British but, as experience has proved, increase prejudice against Government, making the remedy worse than the disease; secondly that the repeal of the Act will further the ends and be in fulfilment of the policy of trust and co-operation inaugrated by His Majesty's gracious Proclamation of December, 1919, and lastly that the repeal will complete in a marked manner the liberal policy already adopted by Government by the removal of restrictions imposed on certain newspapers under the Act.

"This public meeting also appeals to the sense of national duty of Indian journalists to rise to the occasion of the new era and realise fully that that era will throw on it greater responsibility than heretofore in inspiring all classes of people in India with a spirit of mutual co-operation, harmony, and ordered progress while fearlessly and with dignity upholding the peoples' cause and representing their wrongs and advancing the cause of constitutional freedom and Indian Nationality."

Proposed by:—Mr. Mohandas K. Gandhi.
Seconded by:—Mr. M. R. Jaykar.
Supported by:—Mr. C. S. Deole.

RESOLUTION NO. 2.

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Press Association of India conveys its thanks to the Government of Bombay for their action in cancelling the securities deposited under the Press Act in the case of the majority of the Presses and Newspapers which had been ordered to do so and requests that similar action may be taken in the few remaining cases of the kind, so that the new order of things may begin in an atmosphere free from grievance and irritation on the part of the public press"

Proposed by:—Mr. G. K. Deodhar.
Seconded by:—Mr. Hasanally Abdullally.
Supported by:—Mr Mavji Govindji Seth.

RESOLUTION NO. 3.

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Press Association of India requests the Government of Bombay to remove the restriction in the way of Mr. B. G. Horniman President of the Press Association of India and Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" returning to India, as a measure of justice in consonance with the terms of the Royal Proclamation."

Proposed by:—Mr. K. Natrajan.
Seconded by:—Mr. Faiz Tyabji.
Supported by:—Mr. H. P. Mody.

RESOLUTION NO. 4.

"That copies of Resolutions No. 1 and 2 be forwarded to the Rt. Hon. the Secretar of State for India and H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General-in-Council; and Resolution No. 3 to Sir George Lloyd, Governor of Bombay.

REVERSAL COUNCIL.

The following press communique is announced:—

It is notified for general information that Reverse Councils amounting to £2,000,000 will be offerred for sale on Thursday the 11th March 1920.

The rates will be announced in due course.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, March 4.

Rain has fallen locally in Assam and at few stations in Bengal and there have been few light falls of snow in Kashmir. Chief amounts:—Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Silchar half an inch, Gauhati one and half, Cherrapunji two. Temperature is high in Gangetic plain.

Forecast:—No large change.

A Culcutta message says:—

EXTERNMENT OF MR. HORNIMAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is with great delight that we rea the announcement that a public meeting is be held to-morrow, to demand revocatio of the extrenment order issued against Mr Horniman. We submit that the resolutio of the public meeting for such a demand ough to be followed by another calling upon som member of the Bombay Legislative Council move in that Council that the Council recommends to his Excellency Sir George Lloy that all prohibitory orders standing again Mr. Horniman be forthwith cancelled.—Yours etc.,

CITIZENS.

Bombay March, 4th.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The announcement of a public meeting to be held on the 5th instant, to demand the revocation of the externment order issued against Mr. Horniman has been hailed with enthusiasm. It is not as if he is wanted back in India, only as the President of the Press Association. He was one of the most active workers in the city of Bombay and his activities touched all spheres to a rare degree. It will not be sufficient for the public meeting to pass a resolution to the above-mentioned effect. The public meeting must further call upon some member of the Bombay Legislative Council—preferably the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, who represents the Bombay Corporation to move in the next session a resolution to the effect that the Council recommends an immediate revocation of all prohibitory orders served on Mr. Horniman.—Yours, etc.,

LOVER OF FREEDOM

March 3.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

DINNER TO SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

After the loyal toast had been honoured, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, the President, proposing the toast of H. E. Sir George Lloyd, said:—

"Allow me to extend a cordial welcome to your Excellency on behalf of the members of the Corporation on this your second visit amongst us not only as Head of the Administration of this Presidency, but as one who is taking a keen interest in the welfare and progress of this city. I am merely echoing the sentiments of my colleagues when I say that we feel deeply grateful to your Excellency for your inspiring presence in this historic Hall.

"During the short time you have been with us, you have set an example of strenuous application to the solution of questions vitally affecting the health and happiness of the people; and for us humble workers in the cause of local self-government there can be no more stimulating influence than that of one so devoted to his work with the courage of his convictions as your Excellency.

Housing Problem.

"Your Excellency has tackled one of the most important and difficult problems that any Government could be faced with. The conditions of the housing of the working classes are deplorable and I do not propose to describe them to-night, but I may assure your Excellency that the Corporation are prepared, as they have already resolved, to do all they can to help in the solution of this question; and you will find them, I feel sure, true to their word if ever you call upon them for their assistance. It is said—and I believe rightly—that the responsibility of housing rests on the shoulders of tax-payers and rate-payers. At least so it has been established in England. But the most encouraging sign in Bombay is that the industrialist has volunteered to do his share to remedy the evil which has long been and will continue to be a disgrace to our city, unless measures of a drastic character are taken immediately I need hardly say that the public is most anxiously awaiting the announcement of the scheme evolved by your Excellency, and although we do not know the details, all classes are determined to help your Excellency's Government to bring about better conditions for housing the labouring classes.

Remove Root Cause of Diseases.

"I am afraid whatever steps are taken slums will remain with us for some years to come. In Dublin where the slum question was very acute at one time, a public-spirited citizen bought up one of the worst parts of slum land at an enormous cost, had it cleared out and presented it as a fine open space to the city. Would it be too much to ask that this example should be followed in Bombay? In the past philanthropists in our city have presented us with hospitals, colleges and other useful institutions. I wish the eyes of some of them might fall on the slums and that they might be tempted to give us small open spaces in the most thickly-populated localities of the city. They have given us hospitals to cure disease—let them now go to the root of the evil and do something to prevent diseases originating and spreading.

"Now with your permission I will touch upon a few points of civic administration. A good water-supply and good drainage are the main necessities of a civilized city. I do not presume to say that in these directions Bombay is perfect. Far from it. But I would just like to tell your Excellency what we have been doing and the difficulties we have encountered during the last few years.

City's Drainage.

"It was in 1910 that the first scheme for the drainage of the north of the Island was prepared and submitted for expert advice. Since then a considerable amount of work has been done, although the scheme was never completed, one of the reasons being the war which turns out to be a blessing in disguise. It was only recently that Mr. Mackison, our Executive Engineer, prepared a scheme which will change the present system of the drainage of the whole of the Island, and which involves the transferring of the main outfall to the locality in the north-east of the Island, suggested by the Bombay Development Commission in their first report. It is so designed as to be capable of expansion to meet the needs of a rapidly growing city. Worli, Dharavi and Vadalla are to be opened up, and we are thinking of increasing the limits of our city. We have, therefore, to take broad views in question of drainage if we are not to be found wanting in our duty by the next generation. Such a scheme could not be sanctioned without expert advice. So we obtained the services of Mr. John D. Watson, an expert of international reputation, who was in Bombay for the last two months, and who has just left our shores, and must be even now writing his report. I believe he generally approves of the schemes, which is certainly a great compliment to Mr. Mackison to whom Bombay owes a debt of gratitude for the excellent ork he is unostentatiously doing for the improvement and development of the city.

Water Supply and Tansa Mains.

"When the duplication of the Tansa main was undertaken, it was anticipated that the water thus brought in, would supply the city's wants till at least the year 1938, allowance being made for an increase of population. Your Excellency is aware of how rapidly the population has actually increased within recent years, for, I am informed, it may be anything between 12 and 15 lakhs. This was certainly not foreseen, with the result that we are faced with a serious shortage of water which is causing considerable hardship to all classes of people. The Corporation have determined to triplicate the main, and have not only sanctioned the necessary survey, which, I believe, will be shortly completed, but have sanctioned all works which can be immediately undertaken without the result of the survey being known; and I feel sure that, gaining by past experience, no time will be allowed to be lost in bringing in a much larger quantity of water.

"I may here mention that our present water programme is estimated at very nearly two crores of rupees. With a rapidly expanding city whose new industries will soon be crying out for more water, the need of foresight and a wide outlook are absolutely necessary, and it may perhaps be found that all the water that we can possibly bring from Tansa will not be sufficient for our future wants. Perhaps the time is not far distant when we shall have to look out for other sources of supply, and I feel sure the Corporation will be well advised not to be satisfied with what they have done, but take large views in matters in which the health, happiness and comfort of the people are so intimately connected.

Disposal of refuse.

"The disposal of refuse has been a constant source of trouble to the Municipality, and, up till now, has been carried on in rather a primitive manner. We have been discussing the question for years, and I hope we have now brought it to a successful termination. We have decided to erect a plant called a Lighting Crusher, which will deal with refuse of A and B Wards in the most modern manner. The foundation work has already been started, and I am given to understand that in a short time it will be an accomplished fact. Only last month we sanctioned the construction of an up-to-date Incinerator in Bapty Road, and I feel confident that far from being a nuisance it will prove to be a blessing to a large portion of the city. Most of us are accustomed to seeing loads of refuse being carted along from all parts of the city to the Tardeo Flats. The day is drawing near when this great nuisance will be done away with, and we shall then be able to congratulate ourselves on having adopted the most modern method of *kutchra* disposal.

Health Department.

"Your Excellency will be pleased to hear that we have reorganized two of our principal departments. The influenza epidemic clearly showed us that the Health Department wanted strengthening. We gained by the experience of those anxious days, and have increased the number of appointments and also the emoluments attached to them; and I feel confident that when the reorganization that we have sanctioned, is carried out, we shall be in a much better position than we were when the last terrible epidemic overtook us.

Executive Engineer's Dept.

"On account of the war many of our works were held up; and in order to speed up all round, we have thoroughly reorganized the Executive Engineer's Department. We have found it necessary to create a new appointment, to be called the Chief Engineer's Special Works, to be employed mainly on large engineering works, and on development schemes under the Municipal Act. Your Excellency, who is by now well acquainted with the most parts of the city, has perhaps realised that it is possible to evolve many small schemes for improving some of our most thickly populated localities which can be carried out at a loss, which is nothing in comparison with the good done provided we have the money for the initial outlay. Mr. Mackison has been appointed to this post and I am looking forward to his bringing up some schemes similar to that of widening Churchgate Street.

Thanks to Government.

"We have received considerable encouragement from your Excellency's Government in this direction by the floating loan of 31 lakhs at 5½ per cent. to finance the Mahim Scheme. The Corporation, Sir, tender you their sincere thanks, with perfect confidence of future favours of a similar character.

Recreation Grounds.

"We have not neglected the important question of recreation grounds; and, as your Excellency is aware, we have come to an understanding with your Excellency's Government to fill up the low-lying area between the Hornby Vellard and the Race Course, whereby the Municipality has to reclaim the area as expeditiously as circumstances will permit, and has permanently to reserve it as a public park. We have to thank you, Sir, for having helped in bringing to a satisfactory termination this long-standing question which has enabled us to enter into an agreement with the Western India Turf Club of a very beneficial character, whereby the city obtains a public park of 28 acres and the whole area inside the new proposed Race Course as playing fields. The Park and Playing Fields are to be laid out and maintained by the Turf Club at their own cost. May I be allowed to express the Corporation's sincere appreciation of the

(Continued on page 10.)

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TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

Under the Auspices of

THE PRESS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

TO DEMAND

(I) Repeal of Press Act.

(II) Complete withdrawal of securities from Presses and Newspapers.

(III) Removal of externment order against Mr. Horniman.

At 6-15 p.m. (S. T.)

AT THE

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Sir N. G. CHANDAVARKAR, Kt., will preside.

Among the Speakers will be Messrs. Gandhi, Jayakar, Faiz B. Tyebji, Natarajan H. P. Mody, Devadhar and others.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, March 5th, 1920.

FREEDOM IN "NEW ERA."

The most pernicious result of giving common grievances a party complexion, is that it promotes the forming of differences that never exist. When party-warfare is carried on with vigour, each side tries to manoeuvre the other into a wrong position, though in principle there may not be all the differences ascribed to the division. We should be sorry if the habit of contradiction is introduced into spheres in which no distinction can possibly exist in the matter of party-espousal. We nevertheless see instances of questions outside party interests, which are strained into party-issues. If one party is eager to push through a question, the other equally interested in the redress, appears with a small rivalry or departure in method, and slackens the progress of the cause. Thus the proposal of a representation to the Secretary of State, on the question of the Press Act was, we were told, upset by the exclusiveness of Moderate delegates in Britain, who shuffled and shifted over the business. We do not for a moment suppose that the Moderates are fond of the Press Act, but the temptation to be constructive and original in matters that do not allow of differences, no doubt, overcame them; and now, after ten years of harassment in which Moderates have, on the whole, been uncompromisingly demanding repeal, we see the President of the Moderate Conference suggesting "amendments," because Bolshevism outside India and sedition in India have to be countered with the Press Act. The perils are not peculiar to India; they are universal and the method of grappling with them varies with countries. With these two vague, indefinable and probably everlasting terrors seated behind the curtain, it would be possible to continue rigours of coerion without any foreseeable end. Bolshevism is an idea, says a British writer, which will take a century to be tested round the world. It would be intolerable to have the spectre exploited by those to whom repression is the cure-all for administrative ills. Similarly "sedition," like other human wickednesses, will remain recurring in the world, and it is preposterous to put its total effacement as the terminating condition of a law which is pernicious, oppressive and provocative of the evils it pretends to combat. And yet, the passion for artificial distinctions, has led a few prominent Moderates to compromise on grounds not peculiar to India. If one party calls for a graceful memorial, the other must oppose it for demonstrating the vital differences of its outlook; if one party, rendered desperate by official thwarting, retires from a so-called impartial enquiry, the other must censure it; if one party pleads for a Declaration of Rights, the other must show it up as a superfluity; if one party asks for the repeal of a bad law, the other must propose amendments—such are the vagaries of premature party-rivalry and faked statesmanship. Rivalry we can understand, but to make policy unduly fissiparous for such rivalry would be disastrous, as thoughtful members of all parties have warned us.

We are gravely concerned that there should be difference of view created on the Press Act. Sir William Vincent declared that Government did not think of repeal, but would examine Sir Sivaswamy Iyer's suggestions, which, we said, were vitiated by unwarranted assumptions about the utility of the law and the claim of the Executive to deal directly with offences without the scope of due judicial trial. No measure short of the repeal of the Act is acceptable, and it is a plea for which we had the authority of Moderate leaders for the last ten years. Our claim is that the Press should be free; there should be no license or security demanded on the registration of a press or a newspaper and there should be no penalty without conviction by a court according to the ordinary law of the land. When Lord Minto's Government plumped for a drastic measure, Lord Morley opposed it realising the fatality of making the press exist in awe of executive punishments and making it a subservient institution at the sufferance of officials. In his "Recollections," we find the following confession of Lord Morley: "Neither I nor my Council would have sanctioned it, if there had been no appeal in some due form to a court of law." The so-called judicial protection in the Press Act is a myth, and Sir Pherozeshah with great political prescience had refused to be lulled into a sense of false security. The so-called guarantees of protection appear at a stage before which the Executive has ample scope to harass and even destroy, if it likes, the prospects of an independent venture. As to the guarantees themselves, they are in view of the preposterous stringency of the Act really narrow to the point of worthlessness. For this is what Sir Lawrence Jenkins says with regard to their utility:—

"The Advocate General has convinced me that the Government's view of this piece of legislation is correct and that the High Court's power of intervention is the narrowest; its power to pronounce on the legality of the forfeiture by reason of failure to observe the mandatory conditions of the Act is barred; the ability to pronounce on the wisdom of the executive order is withheld; and its functions are limited to considering whether the applicant to it has discharged the almost hopeless task of establishing that his pamphlet does not contain words which fall within the all-comprehensive provisions of the Act. I describe it as an almost hopeless task because the terms of section 4 are so wide that it is scarcely conceivable that any publication would attract the notice of the Government in this connection to which some provision of that section might not directly or indirectly, whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor, implication or otherwise apply."

So much for the value of legal security or "an appeal in some due form to a court of law." There is no due form, because it is all, in practice, a formless, and expensive farce. By the middle of last year, the enactment penalised over 350 presses and 300 newspapers, the demand of security exceeding six lakhs. For an infant institution, the weight of repression represented by these figures is crushing. Since the field is prejudiced, dangerous and uninviting, the trade will remain stunted, and the number of enterprises that have failed to be launched or materialised cannot be estimated. Owing to the preliminary demand of security, over 200 presses and 130 newspapers never saw the light of day. How influential organs are liable to be dealt with in times of panic and mercilessness, was demonstrated during the Punjab crisis. If the perils in which the profession has been enmeshed is realised, the wonder must be that so many ventures have managed to live at all. The position of Indian journals and journalists is one of grave precariousness. They are apparently classed off among incipient K. D.'s to whom anything may happen in the course of their embarrassed and miserable existence. As a shrewd gentleman remarked to us, a newspaper press is more under the vigilant notice of the Police and their ramified agencies than a brothel or a gambling den; and many engaged in the profession are believed to be *prima facie* suspects. Above all is the vital incongruity of the whole meddlesome system when responsible government is being ushered into existence without a chance for independent, responsible journalism. These ventures of freedom become ill-conceived and disordered without having beside them the expansion of public liberty.

It is, in these circumstances, a matter of gratification to us that Bombay should early in the "New Era" restate its traditional views in respect of the liberty of opinion. We invite the attention of readers to the notice of a public meeting to be held this evening for the purpose, and trust that it will provide a true reflection of popular sentiments. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, who is one of our best students of constitutional problems, knows fully well the importance of the issues involved, the nature of vigilant safeguards needed for liberty, and the far-reaching consequences, social no less than political, of restrictions that are artificial and placed on the presumption of unestablished guilt. As we said, the question is above party and it is well that the Press Association has got a non-party meeting for the purpose. It is not necessary for us to comment on or commend the resolutions of the meeting. A word may be useful touching the manner in which the amnesty is likely to be applied for the sake of beginning with a clean slate. An amnesty to be useful should be liberal, undiscriminating and erring on the side of generosity. The Bombay Government last week announced that of the 46 presses and eight newspapers that have paid securities, orders in the case of 34 presses and five newspapers were to be cancelled. Thanks to the laconic reticence of Government, the details of the amnesty are not known; they remain still a mystery. It is time the facts were published for the public to judge of the principles as well the manner in which the amnesty was being applied. We hope the meeting will stand for a complete cancellation of orders, the giving of a fair chance, and protest against "try-it-on-the-dog" methods. If there is to be any meaning in the new dispensation, it should come without the play of private preferences, prejudices and recommendations; we still hope that the order will be generously applied and that the rumours of relentless opposition towards a few journals will be found baseless. We do not want any more to dwell on this aspect of particular prejudices and are content to judge after the publication of full decisions by Government. All that we say is that the extent of the Royal Clemency is limited only by considerations of public safety. Will not Government "risk" a little in the sphere of public safety, especially as the phrase is elastic and too liable for the accommodation of unforgiving prejudice? We take the resolution about Mr. Horniman as the expression of real public feeling towards him and his sufferings. Apart from the personality of Mr. Horniman what is all-important is the principle that has to be vindicated in this connection. We hope no official will take up the position, that neither Mr. Horniman nor any institution connected with him deserves quarter! All that we can say is that Government are entirely in the wrong in adhering to the view which Mr. Montagu put as the responsibility of Sir George Lloyd.

THE SANJAN INSCRIPTION.

Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy deserves congratulations for prefering facts to figment. If we understand him aright, the speech he delivered at the opening of the Sanjan column commemorative of the arrival of the Parsis in India neutralised and contradicted the unhistoric embellishment of the inscription. It would be consonant with actuality to see to it that the said speech is imparted the durability which is accorded in brass or marble to the engraved fiction. There is not one plea in support of the unctuous fairy tale of Parsi persecution, which cannot be shown to be untenable. To record an untruth in enduring material is not to substantiate it. Historical investigation of a later, critical and less sentimental age has often expunged the vainglorious or pathetic compositions patronised by princes and acquiesed in by credulous men of letters. Mr. Nariman and Parsi investigators like Mr. Jamsedji Nadarshah and their predecessor, the learned son of the first Parsi Baronet, take their stand on written documents of historical value. But for the purpose of sifting the data a non-Parsi tribunal of the learned is necessary. The gentlemen who have condemned the Moslem Arabs, being themselves complainants, have not seen the incongruity of their adopting the combined role of jury and of judge. If the respected Parsi priesthood rely on the Kissa-i-Sanjan for the persecution theory, why should not the enlightened laity headed by Sir Jamsetji stand by the two important charters of religious liberty granted by Moslems of Iran to Parsis of Iran and brought first to light, as we stated on a previous occasion, by the erudite and courageous Sorabji Jamsetjee in 1851? These two sets of documents, the Kissa-i-Sanjan and the covenants cannot be both authentic. To uphold the one the Parsis will have to impugn the other. It is, however, evident that the public are not aware that the clear statements of the European authorities on whom certain Parsis depend for the corroboration of the legend have betrayed little faith in it. The savants and special correspondents who wax poetic over Sanjan are ignorant of the name of the French lady who suggested the monument at Sanjan but who could under no circumstances have concurred in the story of persecution. Let the curious turn to the published opinions of Miss Menant. Being, like most of Parsi authorities unacquainted with Arabic, the venerable lady has recourse to the eminent English Orientalist, Arnold. And he who runs may read the sum total of the latter's researches. We shall turn to them presently. Let us first see what Miss Menant says: "The Parsis have never sacrificed themselves for their religious ideas; they may have suffered from the storming of their old centre, Sanjan, the ordinary evils of war and under the Portuguese from the strict regulations of the Damaun and Bassein authorities, but their faith was never at stake in India." It is manifest that Miss Menant would apply the same remarks to the faith of the Parsis in Persia at the time of the emigration. Nay, she expressly avers: "The results of the (Arab) conquest were neither so rapid nor so complete as is generally supposed. The choice between the Qoran and the sword was not strictly imposed on the population. The Zoroastrians shared the same fate as the Christians and the Jews and were allowed to profess their religion on condition of paying the *Jizya,—a just arrangement, on the whole as the non-Muslem subjects of the Khalifs* were exempt from military service and the alms or *sadakat* obligatary on the Prophet's followers." We confess to the italics and we plead guilty to a little repetition. Miss Menant proceeds: "The old aristocracy and landed proprietors (dehqans) were able to preserve power, money and property by embracing Islam and serving the conquerors." Again: "Zoroastrianism did not disappear at once, the Magians were tolerated and treated like the People of the Book." Miss Meant proceeds to explain the causes of the great number of converts and assures the unprejudiced that "it is quite certain that the bulk of the conversions were voluntary." Elsewhere she says: "At first as we have already remarked, liberty of worship was not denied to the Zoroastrians. The fire-temples, even when their destruction was ordered by law, were not much injured and severe punishments were sometimes inflicted by the Muhammadan authorities upon those who attempted to overthrow or damage them". The curious may refer to Mr. Nariman's translation of the now celebrated account by Tabari of how an Imam and a *muezzin* were flogged for injury to a temple,—a passage the startling truth of which has been vouchsafed by Chwolsen, Arnold and Browne and assented to by Miss Menant. Miss Menant attributes the loss of the most valuable books of the Sasanian period in part to "the contempt of the Arabs" but in part also to "the carelessness of the priests." Down to the 13th century, in Rai, the Parsi Maubedan Maubed had a number of disciples, who could publish poems in Persian like the well-known "Life of Zoroaster" and "who is our best informer." We sympathise with the zealous and devoted Parsi priests who cherish a false tradition but may we commend to their attention the judgment of Westergaad cited with approbation by the French devotee of Zoroastrian research that "the Parsis never troubled themselves with the books on which their faith was based?"

Far from being subjected to paralysing disabilities or forced to adopt Islam, the Paris enjoyed religious freedom under the Khalifs to the extent of inaugurating new religious sects. They abandoned Zoroastrianism and they did not embrace Islam: they became founders of heresies. Abu Yazid al-Bistami who died in 261 A.H. and who founded a pantheistic school, was a Parsi's son. As an ascetic he was of the highest repute; he was also an author of eminence on Sufism—al-Ghazzali used his books—and he joined to his devout learning and self-mortification clear miraculous gifts. "A Muslim pilgrim from Spain visited Baghdad about 390 and has left us a record of the state of religious things there. He found in session what may perhaps best be described as a Parliament of Religions. It seems to have been a free debate between Muslims of all sects, orthodox and heretical, Parsis and atheists, Jews and Christians—unbelievers of every kind. Each party had a spokesman and and at the beginning of the proceedings the rule was rehearsed that no one might appeal to the sacred books of his creed but might only adduce arguments founded upon reason. The pious Spanish Muslim went to two meetings but did not peril his soul by any other visits. . . When such a thing was permitted in Baghdad, religious liberty there at least must have been tolerably broad." How do the advocates of the persecution story reconcile their magnified legends with the circumstance that in Parsi scriptures these religious discussions are described in set treatises and there is nothing said of the prejudice of the ruler who presided over the conferences?

Notes of the Day.

Thoughts for the Day.

Give me the liberty to know, to utter and to argue freely according to conscience, above all liberties.

—*MILTON.*

To prevent men thinking and acting for themselves by restraint on the press is like the exploits of that gallant man who thought to pound up the crows by shutting his park gates.

—*MILTON.*

If our boasted Liberty of the Press were to consist only in the liberty to write in the praise of the Constitution, this is a liberty enjoyed under many arbitrary Governments.

—*L. STANHOPE.*

The greatest enjoyment that rational and sociable creatures are capable of, is to employ their thoughts on what subject they please, and to communicate them to one another as freely as they think them; and herein consists the dignity and freedom of human nature, without which no other liberty can be secured. Ever since printing has been invented there have been in most places State licensers, to hinder men from freely writing about Government, for which there can be no other reason, but to prevent the defects of either the Government or the management of it from being discovered and amended.

—*PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.*

English freedom does not depend upon the Executive Government nor upon the administration of justice, nor upon any one particular or distinct part, nor even upon forms so much as it does on the general freedom of speech and of writing. Speech ought to be completely free, when any man may write and print what he pleased, though he is liable to be punished if he abused that freedom.

—*C. J. FOX.*

Still They Come!

The protests against the wanton dissipation of our reserves in Britain, by the sale of Reverse Councils, do not seem to have penetrated the bureaucratic skull! Government are busy with their sales, not for the trade interests of India which do not require it, but for the transfer of shy war-fortunes in India. In spite of the exposure of the method and the allegations of allotments by favour, Government have again notified for "general information", that another two millions will be offered for sale next week. The Government communiqué did not pretend that the needs of Indian trade required any such intervention; they are concerned with the load of profits that may be remitted from India. We do not know what to say of the astounding coolness, with which these operations are done in the face of Indian protests. Our politicians are, like Moses at the fair, standing transfixed with their gross of green spectacles, while bargains to the serious disadvantage of the country are being driven and completed. We do not know when these uncalled-for transactions are to end. Government are, uninfluenced by Indian interests, bowing to outside clamour. Business as usual!

Fiji.

Are the Government of India, so preoccupied at present that they cannot devote a little of their attention to the plight of Indians in Fiji and keep the public of this country informed from time to time of the development of events in connection with the strike of the Indian labour population there? The Government are maintaining a costly Publicity Board, which, if the Commerce Department is too busy to indite a press communiqué on the subject, might profitbly engage its time by letting the public know what information the Government have been receiving from the Fiji Islands. If, as we fear, the Government have yet taken no pains to make independent inquiries, it is high time, for the sake of the safety of Indians in Fiji, if not for the sake of India's prestige, that Government immediately institute inquiries and publish the truth about the situation. Last week a message was received from Fiji stating that the strikes were due to high prices. But a later message from Auckland (Australia) essays to give a political complexion to the movement and makes the sinister announcement that "the arrest and deportation of Indian leaders is imminent." It is needless to point out that it is the easiest thing in the world for an alien Government to magnify even a purely labour movement among the immigrant population into a political one and make that an excuse for arbitrary measures, such as deportation, and the like. The Government of India ought to ascertain the facts without the least delay and protest emphatically against the contemplated high-handed proceedings of the Fiji Government. Cannot some non-official member of the Viceroy's Council move in the matter?

ASQUITHIAN REVIVAL.

MR. MONTAGU'S POSITION.

LORD ROBERT CECIL TO CO-OPERATE WITH MR. ASQUITH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 29.
Recd. 1 p.m., March 4.

Mr. Kindell is contesting the Stockport bye-election as an Independent under Mr. Bottomley's banner. Lady Benham Carter who was the most conspicuous platform fighter in the Paisley election has been invited to contest South Edinburgh where a bye-election will be held shortly.

Meanwhile the Parliamentarians are busily speculating on the consequences of Asquithian revival. a

It is stated that Lord Robert Cecil will co-operate with Mr. Asquith and rapprochement between Mr. Montagu and Mr. Asquit has already occurred.

ADRIATIC DISPUTE.

NITTI AND TRUMBITCH NEGOTIATING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 1.
Recd. 1 p.m., Mar. 4.

Signors Nitti and Trumbitch on behalf of Italy and South Slavia were engaged over the week-end in direct negotiations with a view to amicable settlement of the Adriatic dispute. It is expected that the solution will soon be reached as President Wilson has announced his readiness to agree to their solution provided it is not made at the expense of the nationals of any third power.

PEACE TREATY AND U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 1.
Recd. 1 p.m., Mar. 4.

A telegram from Washington states that the Versailles Peace Treaty so far as the United States is concerned is now regarded as practically dead. It is stated that if the Senate ratified the Treaty with Senator Lodge's reservations President Wilson would finally kill it by pigeon-holing it.

DEPORTATION OF SINN FEINERS.

HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 1.
Recd. 1 p.m., Mar. 4.

Following on the hostile demonstrations in connection with the deportation of forty Sinn Feiners from Queenstown to England eighteen masked men attacked the soldiers guarding explosives. On soldier was killed. The raiders decamped.

HOME RULE BILL.

HOSTILE RECEPTION THROUGHOUT IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 1.
Recd. 1 p.m., March, 4.

Reception of the Home Rule Bill throughout Ireland except in Ulster is uncompromisingly hostile.

EXCHEQUER BONDS.

CASH SUBSCRIPTIONS : 53,550,000 STERLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.
Recd. 1 p.m., March 4.

"The Morning Post" announces that cash subscriptions to 5½ per cent. exchequer bonds totalled on February 28th 53,550,000 sterling exceeding the most sanguine estimates. This amount does not include the subscriptions through banks and post-offices. Newspapers attribute the success mainly to the option given regarding the times fixed for the conversion of bonds.

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 9 p.m., March 4.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Chamberlain stated that five and three-quarter per cent. Exchequer Bond issue totalled one hundred and sixty millions sterling, including sixty millions cash. The result was most satisfactory and exceeded expectations. The total of one hundred and ninety-eight millions of Exchequer Bonds matured in 1920.

FRENCH STRIKE OVER.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

SALARY FOR STRIKE DAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 2.
Recd. 1 p.m., March 4.

The Havas Agency states:—

The French railway strike is over. Following upon the conference between M. Millerand, the railway managers and representatives of the Railwaymen's Federation orders were sent by the latter to their branch unions that work was to be resumed. The principal terms of the settlement of the dispute proposed by M. Millerand and accepted by men after brief discussion are that the men will receive no salary for the duration of the strike. Dismissal of men who refused to return to work is annulled and penalties inflicted in all other cases are to be reconsidered in the spirit of justice.

190,000 RAILWAYMEN OUT.

STOPPAGE OF ALL INDUSTRIES THREATENED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 1.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Mar. 4.

PARIS.—The French strike situation at present hinges upon the line to be taken by the General Confederation of Labour who has taken over the direction of the strike, but whose policy has not yet been declared. The Confederation is equivalent to the Trades Union Congress and threats are in circulation that the Confederation will order stoppage in all industries.

The railwaymen in Alsace-Lorraine have announced that they are joining the strike. It is estimated that only 25 per cent. of the trains are now running. The public is facing the situation calmly. Up to the present the Labour's declaration of war has not been a decided success. It is stated that Government has the situation well in hand. It is estimated that there are 190,000 railwaymen on strike, but it is pointed out that the funds of the Federation are very low and cannot allow of a protracted struggle. The strikers are drawing only one franc per day as strike pay.

SITUATION LITTLE CHANGED.

FIVE THOUSAND OFFERS OF ASSISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 1.
Recd. 1 p.m., Mar. 4.

PARIS.—The strike situation appears be little changed. Fifty per cent. of the mobilised men on the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean railway have resumed work. Over five thousand offers of assistance from individuals have been received. Two-hundred strikers have declared their willingness to mantain food-supplies in Paris which are at present plentiful. Prices remain unchanged. First case of sabotage has been reported. The railwaymen tampered with the points at Limoges wrecking five goods trucks. A man has been arrested.

GOVT. ORGANISE MOTOR SRVICE

NO ANXIETY AS REGARDS FOOD SUPPLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 1.
Recd. 1 p.m., March, 4.

Paris.—M. Millerand to-day stated that th situation on the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean line had improved. All principal trains on the Est railway had left and the situation on the Nord Line was normal. Generally the services had not been vitally affected. The declaration of general strike has up to the presen led only to partial stoppages. Government has organised private motor-car services. Postal services are normal. There is no anxiety with regard to food supplies. It is semi-officially stated that further food restrictions will be necessary in order to maintain level stocks. The coal restrictions existing during the war are being again put into force.

IMPROVEMENT ON ALL RAILWAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 1.30 p.m., March 4.

PARIS.—M. Millerand to-day stated that there had been improvement on all railways. Traffic on Nord was normal and men of Est were inclined to return to work. The Trade Union Committee of the Midi line had repudiated the strike. Pupils of all big schools are replacing the strikers on locomotives.

PREMIER'S OFFER OF ARBITRATION.

REJECTED BY LABOUR FEDERATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 29.
Recd. 1 p.m., March 4.

Paris.—The police to-day raided the office of the newspaper "Libertaire" warrants having been issued for the arrest of the authors of articles urging 1920 conscripts and railwaymen to rebel, desert and pillage. The authors moreover appeal to the railway men not to answer the calling up notices which were delivered at the offices of trade unions. New notices will be sent to men's homes as man have been disregarded.

At a meeting of the Cabinet the Presiden signed a decree authorising requisition of motor-cars. A very large number are lein volunteered to maintain food-supply and th transport system. It is reported that the authorities are arresting the strikers evadin mobilisation. Patriotic societies are overwhelming M. Millerand with offers of help in running trains.

The Federation of railway men has rejected the Premier's offer of arbitration because it is conditional upon resumption of work. The general strike order has up to the present practically not affected the situation There is even a tendency to improvemen and restricted train services are being continued. Legal authorities are of opinion that th issue of a general strike order after mobolisation was ordered constitutes a violation of law of 1881 and the Minister of Justice is considering the arrest and prosecution of leaders.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN JAPAN.

DIET DISSOLVED.

SOME TROOPS REPORTED TO HAVE JOINED BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 1.
Recd. 1 p.m., Mar. 4.

It is feared that serious labour troubles have broken out in Japan. The situation is obscure owing to the absence of authentic particulars but Reuter's Tokio correspondent confirms the fact that the Diet has been dissolved owing to differences on the question of universal suffrage. The dissolution was accompanied with great uproar in the streets.

It is noteworthy in this connection that an unconfirmed report states that a detachment of Japanese troops in Siberia have gone over to the Bolshevists.

FEDERATION SUPPORTS THE STRIKE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 29.
Recd. 1 p.m., March 4.

The General Confederation of Labour has announced that it supports the railway strike.

WESTERN STATE RLY. PARALYSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

PARIS, Feb. 29.
Recd. 1 p.m., March 4.

Last night, the situation on French railways was briefly as follows:—The Western State Railway was almost paralysed. The Northern Company including the English Mail Service via Calais and Boulogne was maintaining fair service. The Eastern Company which covers Alsace-Lorraine had very diminished service. The Orleans Railway to the centre and the west was running fifty per cent. Great efforts were being made to maintain skeleton service on the Paris-Lyons Mediterranean line, but total collapse was feared.

ARREST OF FIVE UNION LEADERS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN LABOUR CIRCLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 1.30 p.m., March 4.

PARIS.—Five railway union leaders, Sirolle Leyeque, Sigrand, Chaverot and Bourdeaux have been arrested on charges of interfering with freedom of labour and with inciting men to insubordination. Great excitement has been caused in labour circles by the arrests.

S. WALES STEEL WORKERS.

DECIDE TO STRIKE FOR 40 PER CENT INCREASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 1.
Recd. 1 p.m., Mar. 4.

The South Wales steel-workers have decided to strike for forty per cent. increase in wages on account of advanced price of steel bars. Fifteen thousand steel workers are involved and twenty-five thousand tin-platers will be unemployed.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES ROWLANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 1.—The death is announced of Mr. James Rowlands, Member of Parliament for Dartford.

Mr. James Rowlands was born in 1851. He was educated at Working Men's College and a similar instructions. He took interest in politics in his young age. He organised registration in old borough of Finsbury. He was a Member of Parliament for Finsury from 1886 to 1895. He was Secretary of Leaseholds Enfranchisement Association, took active part in the international arbitration movement and was a member of the last London School Board. He took an active part in Parliament in promoting bills for reform of land laws for town and country and the housing question. He Since 1910 he was a Member of Parliament for Dartford division of Kent. He died at the age of

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES.

AMBASSADOR TO U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 1.30 p.m., March 4.

It is now officially announced that Sir Auckland Geddes has been appointed Ambassador to the United States.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES.

Ambassador to U. S.

Sir Auckland Geddes was born in 1879. He was educated at George Watson's College Edinburgh, Edinburgh University, and London Hospital. He was Professor of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin. He was the Director of Recruiting, War Office, 1916-17, Minister of National Service, 1917 1918, and 1919. He was the President of the Local Government Board, 1918, and Minister of Reconstruction, 1919. Since May, 1919, he was the President of the Board of Trade.

SIR R. HORNE TO SUCCEED SIR A. GEDDES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 1.
Recd. 1 p.m., Mar. 4.

"The Daily Mail" states that Sir Robert Horne will succeed Sir Auckland Gedres at the Board of Trade and Mr. T. J. Macnamara will become Minister of Labour.

WHAT IF GERMAN GOVT. DO NOT PUNISH THEM !

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.
Recd. 1 p.m., March 4.

In the House of Commons Mr. Frederick Hall asked if the German Government did not punish war criminals would the British Government take steps to see that the terms of the Peace Treaty were carried out?

Mr. Bonar Law replied that the Allies reserved all rights under the treaty, but he thought it would be a great mistake to assume that the German Government was not ready to give a real trial.

RISE IN PRICES.

170 PER CENT. IN BRITAIN OVER PR WAR FIGURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 29.
Recd. 1 p.m., March 4.

The Supreme Council considering economic questions has ascertained that wholesale prices have increased over pre-war figures in France and Italy by three hundred per cent., in Britain and Japan by 170 and in America by 120.

STRIKE IN TRANSVAAL PRACTICALLA SETTLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 1.
Recd. 1 p.m., March, 4.

A message from Johannesburg states that th strike of natives may now be regarded practically settled.

PERSIAN MISSION TO TARTAR REPUBLIC.

FAILS TO REACH AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 1.
Recd. 1 p.m., March, 4.

The "Times" learns from Teheran that th Persian Mission to the Tartar republic fails to reach an agreement owing to the republi designing to exact transit ad valorem duton goods consigned to Persia. The mission has now gone to Georgia where it is likely to encounter some difficulty.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 9 p.m., March 4.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Redmond, who asked whether the best Government steamers used in the Persian Gulf and on the Tigris had been sold privately to the exclusion of would-be purchasers at auction, Mr. Fisher said that no vessels had yet been sold. The actual method of sale would be sealed tender.

AWAKENING OF KATHIAWAD.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

A public meeting of Kathiawadis, of those interested in Kathiawad and of the citizens of Bombay, was held at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Bombay, yesterday, to welcome the formation of the Kathiawad Hitvardhak Sabha and to ask for the introduction of reforms in Kathiawad. The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh presided, and there was a large attendance. Among those present on the occasion, besides the Chairman, were: Mr. Gandhi, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas, Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Mr. Umar Sobani, Mr Currimbhoy Adamji Pirbhoy, Mr. D .B Shukla, Mr. Shunkaralal G. Banker, Mr. Ibrahim Adamji Pirbhoy, Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavati, Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Mr. B B. Johi, Mr. G. K. Devdhar and others.

SIR H. A. WADIA'S SIMPATHY.

Mr. D. B. Shukla informed the assembly that he had received a letter from Sir Hormusji Wadia, who expressed his regret at his inability to attend the meeting on account of the state of his health which had prevented him from attending public meetings for some time past. Sir Hormusji added in his letter that his sincere sympathy with the movement led him to provide such assistance as he could give it because of his long connection with Kathiawad. He sincerely wished the movement every success. It was in no way hostile or antagonistic to the legitimate rights and privileges of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs and Talukdars, of which educated Indians had been and should always be willing supporters, but it was desired that those over whom they ruled, should have their rights also recognised and duly protected.

MR. JINNAH.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, proposing the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh to the chair, said it was a very pleasant duty that he was performing. He did not think Mr. Parekh's name required many words in this Presidency to recommend to their acceptance. Mr. Parekh had for forty or fifty years worked in the cause of their country and they could not have got a better man to preside on that occasion than Mr. Parekh. But while he was proposing the election of Mr. Parekh as their chairman it might perhaps be asked what claim he (Mr. Jinnah) had to get up on the platform at a meeting of Kathiawadis. The only claim he had was that any country, people or section of a people who strove to attain liberty, had his fullest sympathy. (Applause.) Kathiawad was not far from Bombay; in fact a large number of people occupying prominent positions in the life of this city and of this Presidency hailed from Kathiawad. In British India they were going on with their political reforms, and responsible Government had been granted to British Indians. And they had, in the shape of a definite Act of Parliament, those Reforms which would be put in force soon. But while they were making these strides in the direction of political progress,—when they were given Reforms which, according to the Proclamation of His Majesty the King-Emperor, would lead to their attaining the fullest political freedom,—when they had got these Reforms which were the aim and object of their goal for some time past—the question naturally arose why Indians in Native States should not make simultaneous progress.

NATIVE STATES.

There could be no difference of opinion that it was essential that Indian States should make a simultaneous advance, to keep up with the times, with British India. Some Indian States had undoubtedly made great progress, and in this connection he would advance the instance of Mysore, which was one of the most advanced States in India. There were other Chiefs also whose States had made tremendous progress. But there were a large number of States which were very backward yet, and he did not think it was any longer possible for them to allow that state of things to continue. He was glad to see that the people of Kathiawad had awakened to a sense of their rights, and had organised a Sabha to place before their Chiefs, constitutional representations asking them to come in line with British India. As he had said there was no doubt that some Chiefs were very able rulers, and among them he specially knew of one, his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal who had done his very best for his State.

HYDERABAD AGAINST MR. JINNAH.

Proceeding, Mr. Jinnah said while he was expressing his sympathy with the movement started by the people of Kathiawad, he hoped the rulers of Kathiawad would not subject him to the penalty to which he was subjected in one State sometime ago. It had been his good fortune or it might have been bad, to go to Hyderabad sometime ago in connection with a case there. He was starting to return to Bombay when the citizens of Hyderabad wanted him to put off his departure for a day. He was pressed to do so, and he consented and addressing them at a meeting he told them to wake up as they in British India had done. At that meeting he also praised his Highness the Nizam a great deal; but the next day an order was passed deporting him from Hyderabad. (Laughter.) He hoped the Princes of Kathiawad would not mete out the same treatment to him because he sympathised with the people of Kathiawad in their constitutional fight for reforms.

Mr. Hansraj Pragji, seconding the proposition, said there was no reason why subjects of Native States should not get the reforms which they in British India had already obtained.

MR. G. K. PAREKH.

The proposition was carried, and the Hon. Mr. Parekh took the chair. Addressing the assembly he said he hoped people would not run away with the idea that because they had started this movement they were opposed to Indian States. He was not at all opposed to Indian States. They were only trying to have such Reforms made in their administration as would make Indian States even more loved by the people. Rulers were not infallible. India had produced rulers of the stamp of Akbar, and Ahaliyabai under whom their subjects enjoyed greater freedom than fell to the lot of even those living under a republican form of government. But a ruler like Akbar was one in a million. The rulers of Indian States were human beings and had the shortcomings of human beings and therefore there was nothing wrong in their having started this movement to get reforms introduced into their States. And he was sure many of those Rulers who had received higher education and were liberal-minded would recognise the justice of the demand that their subjects were making. In former times the subjects were able to exercise some sort of control over the actions of their rulers, through the instrumentality of time-honoured institutions like the Mahajan. These checks had, however, disappeared in recent times which was undoubtedly a matter for great regret. It was the duty of rulers to make the happiness of their subjects the guiding principle of their administration. Unfortunately, however, some Princes adopted a narrow-minded policy and lost sight of the one principle which as he had said should guide their policy.

ENFORCED LABOUR CONDEMNED.

Continuing, the Chairman wholeheartedly condemned the practice of enforced labour (Veth), which he said still prevailed in many parts of Kathiawad. If they wanted to save money, they should instead of refusing to pay poor people what they earned by the sweat of their brow, tax the rich to replenish their exchequers. Income-tax was infinitely more preferable to the practice of Veth, as a means of adding to the revenues. For while rich people could afford to pay the tax, "Veth" imposed a great hardship on the poor. He thought the time had now come when Indian States should grant their subjects the reforms which they in British India had obtained. They might not give them all at once, but a steady introduction of them was now essential. These would lead to a better administration of Native States which would be to the interests both of the rulers and the ruled alike. In conclusion, he condemned the proposal of placing the Kathiawad States in direct relation with the Government of India. He was of opinion that they should remain under the Provincial Government, which, being nearer than the Imperial Government, could more easily come to know of the grievances of the subjects of Native States.

MR. GANDHI.

Mr. Gandhi congratulated the organisers of the movement on the starting of the Sabha and hoped it would succeed in the work which it had undertaken. The objects of the Sabha appeared to be clear and straightforward, and that being the case, he had no doubt of their success provided they worked industriously to achieve their object. Truth and fearlessness were conditions essential to and sufficient for the success of an object like the one they had in view, and he was sure that if they worked in a spirit of truthfulness, fearlessness and straightforwardness, their effort would be crowned with success.

MR. SHUKLA.

Mr. D. B. Shukla of Kathiawad then addressed the assembly. He said that in the past, British political officers were not hampered by the non-intervention policy which prevailed now. In the past whenever they found any Native State administration backward or lax or oppressive they brought their influence to bear and saw that on the whole the subjects were not misgoverned. Some twenty years ago the British Government laid down the principle of non-intervention in the internal administration of Native States. The effects of this soon began to be felt by the subjects of the Native States. The rulers were autocratic before, but there was some check on their actions. This check was removed and the result was the present condition of Kathiawad. He did not mean to pronounce on the merits or demerits of non-intervention policy. He recognised the advantages of the latter policy, but for it to be beneficial to subjects, the Government of the States should be liberal and amenable to public opinion. If the people had a really effective voice in the administration, the States would be able to work their salvation in the best interests of the rulers as well as the subjects with the least or no interference from the Paramount Power. But when the people's voice was dumb, when there was no constitutional safeguard against arbitrary rule, the rulers, left to themselves, were bound to succumb to the ordinary temptations of absolute power created in the individual, and the subjects were well or badly governed according as the autocrat was a benevolent one or otherwise. But benevolent autocrats were very rare, and the subjects of Kathiawad States had at present to bear all the consequences of having all power centred in one individual whose will was law unto his subjects. They had in the last few years seen instances of autocratic rule which people living in free countries might find it hard to believe. They

(Continued on page 10.)

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

(Continued from page 7.)

generous way in which the Club have treated the city, and let us hope that these recreation grounds will be made full use of by the teeming population of the city, some of whom live in rooms where the sun rarely penetrates.

"I could go on for very much longer if I were to refer to many other Municipal activities, but, with your Excellency's permission, I propose to speak about one other matter of prime importance in which your Excellency has taken a keen interest.

One and Two Room Tenements.

"We have 13,000 peons, lascars and labourers of whom we at present house nearly 7,000. Schemes are more or less advanced for constructing 2,200 more rooms to which the Corporation gave their sanction in general terms in September last, and accepted the principle that we should aim at increasing the number of tenements to 8,000. I do not wish to tire you, Sir, with figures; but I am sure you will be pleased and interested to hear that in the whole of Bombay, while in 1914-15 there was a net increase in one-room tenements by a floor area of only 12,000 square yards in 1918-19, it jumped up to 21¼ thousand square yards. The net increase in two-room tenements is more significant still. It rose from 8,000 to nearly 21,000 square yards.

"If next year your Excellency will again do us the honour of dining with us, this Hall may perhaps be not big enough to hold all the members of the Corporation and their guests; for your Excellency knows there may be a new Corporation of 100 members elected on more democratic principles than we have been. The Corporation by a majority accepted nearly all the proposals suggested by Government for our new constitution. There is just one point I should like to mention with regard to the discussion that took place in the Committee and in the Corporation. It rather surprised me to find that those whom I had believed conservative in their ideas turned out to be more advanced than those whom I had expected to find in the vanguard of progress. Speaking for myself, I must frankly admit that I am not quite sure whether the proposals accepted by the Corporation go quite far enough, for it strikes me as rather curious that there should be more liberal franchise for elections for the Legislative Council than those for the Corporation.

"I have attempted, Sir, to give an idea of recent Municipal work. I shall be failing in my duty if I did not express a word of our appreciation of the valuable assistance we have received from our Commissioner, Mr. Monie, in the little that we have been able to achieve. I regret his absence to-night, but it gives me an opportunity of speaking more freely than perhaps I should have been able to do in his presence of the great service he has rendered to the city. I can say, without the fear our contradiction, that Mr. Monie has had the fullest confidence of the Corporation, because we believe in his sincerity of purpose, and feel no doubt that the interests of the Municipality have always been his first concern.

Mr. C. Jehangir's Dreams.

"Most of us dream dreams and I am one of them. Providence has given us a beautiful city, but I am afraid man has done little to develop its beauty and take advantage of its natural situation. In Europe, Municipalities not only provide the bare comforts of life, but cater for the physical and intellectual enjoyment of the people. I dream of seeing one day a fine promenade and drive along the Sea Face studded with bays at certain intervals with more than one Bandstand where a really good Municipal Band could perform before the clerk and his better half, before the workman and his wife. I would like to see an aquarium at one end and a picture gallery with Indian works of art at the other. I would like to see excursion boats in our beautiful harbour and holiday trains to the suburbs full of the poorer classes. I could go on in this strain but I am afraid I shall be taken to be a mere visionary. These may be dreams for the present and it should be our ambition to cultivate a taste for such amusements amongst all classes which would ultimately compel us to supply the demand.

The Toast.

"Gentlemen, I will now call upon you to drink to the health of his Excellency. We wish him Godspeed in the great work he has undertaken and pray that his efforts may be crowned with success and that before he lays down the reins of office he may be able to see the great scheme, his energy and foresight have made possible, well on the way to completion."

SIR GEORGE LLOYD'S ADDRESS.

H. E. the Governor replying to the toast, said:—

"Mr. President, Your Highness and gentlemen,—This is the second occasion on which I have had the honour of being your guest. In replying to the toast which you have so kindly proposed, in some respects I find my task easier, and in some respects harder, than last year. Then I confined myself to sketching out what I hoped you would do, and Government would do for the good of this city; this year I am more concerned with achievement than aspiration, with practice more than precept; on the other hand my task is easier because I have during that time got to know you much better and to find acquaintances in faces that were then strange and friends in many who were then only acquaintances.

It would be strange indeed if it were not so, for we have passed since then through stern and difficult times together and I would like to feel that we have done so with an increasing feeling of respect and goodwill for each other. This is due I think to a realisation that both Government and your Municipality are working with a common end towards a common goal. I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to the public of Bombay for the help and sympathy they extended to me throughout a difficult time. I think we may look back to-day upon the year that has elapsed, and feel that, in spite of all difficulties and anxious times and vexed issues, we have emerged without the loss either the goodwill or the confidence of the people of this Presidency.

Tribute to Mr C. Jehangir.

And now, Sir, before touching on any of the subjects to which you have specifically alluded, I have to thank you for the terms in which you have proposed my health, and, in doing so, I congratulate you and the Corporation on the great strides you have made in the past year. Much of this progress is due to the energy and ability which your President has brought to the conduct of your affairs in the past year, I have taken him very largely into my confidence both as regards things I was actually doing as well as things I hope to do. I have found in him discretion, courage and broad views. The full extent of the work he has done will not be understood for four or five years to come, nor can the public know of the really important work done by him behind the scene, always the most important and difficult part of any administrator's work.

My Government has tried to fulfil the spirit of the pledges given to you in my speech last year, both as regards finance and housing: were glad to advance the 30 lakhs for the Mahim Development, and I trust the full scheme will materialise rapidly—even more rapidly than certain parts of the road that leads to it. It has been actually suggested that my interest in that road was not civic but was connected with the hunting field. If hunting is the pursuit of the unattainable over a surface well pitted with obstacles no one need go on a horse to enjoy that sport: they would find all they want on the way out to Santa Cruz!

Open Spaces.

It was perhaps this, sir, that led your mind to a consideration of the need of open spaces in Bombay. I endorse every word that you have said. The Turf Club has given the city a great lead. We are grateful to them for their generosity; many of us have mournfully to recognise the rapidity and skill with which they empty our pockets for us, once and sometimes twice a week, but we gladly recognise that no sooner have they done so they give it back generous wise for a host of good objects. Vast wealth has been made by many private citizens in Bombay in late years. May I not appeal to some of these gentlemen to give a few lakhs with which to carve out an open space or two in the dusty heart of this town somewhere, where there may be some greenery, some running water and a little peace for the tired workers of the town. You remember the beautiful speech of Sujata in Edwin Arnold's story of Gautama

"For holy books teach if a man shall plant
"Trees for the travellers shade and dig a well
"For the folks comfort. . . . .
"It shall be good for such after their death."

City's Need—of "Salvation and Education."

The plans which my Government are shortly to announce to you will provide more recreation grounds than at present, but most of these will not be in the heart of the city or in the slums. You, sir, referred to the example of the Dublin slums and what had been done there by private citizens. I think the citizen you referred to was the head of the brewery of Messrs. Guiness & Co. You will remember the story of the American being shown round Dublin and asking what a certain building was: he was told that it was a church built by Messrs. Guiness & Co.: he next asked about another large building and learnt that it was a school built by guiness & Co. then looking across the Liffey he enquired about yet another large building which proved to be Messrs. Guiness' Brewery itself. "Oh" replied the American "how lucky you are to have your salvation, education and damnation all provided free of cost by the same man. "Let me hope that some the wealthy people in Bombay will try and provide at least two out of these three factors after their own generosity.

Remedy of Industrial Unrest.

Now, sir, we all recognise that at the bottom of the industrial unrest, through which we are passing, the remedy lies not nearly so much in dealing with the wage question as with the general conditions of the labourer. There are some people who believe this unrest to be due entirely to the malevolence of interested agitators. If this were true, and in looking round the world to-day it would seem there were more agitators than I care to suppose. I think this is not the right view to take, though surely enough agitators are always wont to take advantage of existing discontent for the propagation of their own particular doctrines or aims. The best way to cure this agitation and to disarm the agitator is by creating conditions in which mere speech alone cannot move people to disquiet.

Mill Strike and Govt. Intervention.

The cost of living, conditions of employment, and the housing difficulty are at the bottom of this trouble. Let me say a few words in regard to the strike which we have just passed through. In the industrial dispute, which commenced last January, my Government, as you are aware, did not interfere until the urgency of the public demand made intervention inevitable. But when we could no longer hold aloof we took what appeared to us the only possible course and had certain conversations with the millowners which brought about a settlement. I should like to state in public that during none of these conversations did I find any disposition on the part of the millowners to refuse their men fair terms. Such differences as I have had with them have always been differences of policy, and as to how labour should be treated. You will also remember that after the concessions, which the masters had agreed to, had been made public the men still showed a disinclination to return to work. My Government were certainly concerned to see that the men should get fair terms. But fair terms having been granted we no less certainly supported the millowners whole-heartedly in their determination to stand firm against further unreasonable demands. I much regret to learn that in the last day or two there has been some recrudescence of the strike spirit. I am confident that if the men are so unwise as to be misled to further strike and to further demands they will alienate from themselves not only the goodwill of their masters, but the sympathy of the public and no less certainly, the sympathy of my Government as well.

Cost of Living and Profiteering.

As regards the cost of living, there is, I fear, no real sign of improvement, the diminution in some articles being made up for in increased cost of others. You, sir, have had an examination made of the system of control of foodstuff, the report of such I have read with great interest. Roughly speaking, you allege great defect in regard to control Burma and in regard to freight charges between Burma and India, neither of which matters are under the control of my Government: I am examining your statements carefully and shall take every possible step to draw the attention of the Government of India to your views. There remains only to be said that whether that control needs reform or not, any removal of control would certainly make matters far worse; this can be seen simply by glancing at the prices of rice in Ceylon and Straits Settlements and elsewhere.

You have futrher made proposals for checking profiteering by retail vendors Bombay. The matter is mainly a Municipal one. but when I say this I do not mean that Government will not do anything that is practicable to experiment upon the suggestions made. Government are fully as concerned as the Municipality to see a drastic diminution in food prices.

Housing Question.

I come now to the third cause of unrest, namely the housing question. I find that from 1901 to 1911 there was an increase of 26 per cent. in population and an increase in buildings of only 10 per cent. it is hard to understand why the danger was not met in those years. Since 1911 there has been an increase of 27½ per cent. in population, and of even lower figure of 9 per cent. in buildings. We all know the result of lack of foresight in the past. Well, gentlemen, I can assure you we have not been idle in the matter. I know you are waiting anxiously for the proposals of Government. Political difficulties and disturbances last year delayed us for three or four months or we would have had the proposals before you already. I can promise you, you will not have to wait much longer. Schemes of the magnitude we propose to undertake cannot be prepared hurriedly unless public money is to be wasted. Money costs too much now to play at development, and we are determined to take such steps now as will not merely palliate but cure the evil. This may sound ambitious, but if we succeed in securing the financial help of Bombay and the co-operation of yourselves I am confident of success. Our plans which am confident of success. Our plans which comprise Bombay, Trombay and Back Bay

Sanitation.

Let me before I close refer to one other matter without which improved housing is of no value. I refer to sanitation in this city. You Mr. President, have told us of the drainage schemes you have arrived at, and if these are to be effective it will make a very large extension of water facilities essential. On the initiative of my Government and in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner. Government at an agreement for the leasing of the water from Powai and thus made a further useful addition to the water supply of this city.

I hope also that Dr. Turner's schemes for the sanitary regeneration of this city will not be forgotten now that he is gone. We look forward to seeing the slaughter houses and the noxious trades removed from their present sites and are prepared to offer the Municipality facilities for their re-erection in Trombay in an area about to be acquired by Government. A prompt realisation of all these schemes is absolutely essential if Bombay is to continue to be a flourishing city, and is to breed up a population worthy of it.

Chain of Social Policy.

Lady Lloyd, as you are aware, is actively engaged in aiding me in this policy by commencing an educational campaign on large scale for the benefit of the children of this town. You will see therefore, gentlemen, that the efforts of Government, your own efforts and those of Lady Lloyd form a clearly connected chain of social policy. Mr. Disraeli in 1871 believed that the health of the people was the most important question for a statesman. "It has" he said, "many branches." "It involves the state of the dwellings of the people, the moral consequences of which are not less considerable than the physical. It involves the enjoyment of some of the chief elements—nature, air, light, and water. It involves the regulation of their industry, the inspection of their toil. It involves the purity of their provisions, and it touches upon all the means by which you may wean them from habits of excess and of brutality." And this policy of Mr. Disraeli, gentlemen, was announced by the then Progressive Party in England as the policy of sewage. I hope there are none of the progressive party in India who will work against social reforms of this character What is needed in social reforms and Municipal reforms is energy, clear-minded business capacity and moral courage. If this is materialism I have no apology to make. Frederick the Great once said that if he wished to punish a Province he would have it governed by philosophers. I am inclined to agree with him. What is necessary to-day if the condition of the masses is to be improved is energetic action, courageous foresight, and an undeflected policy.

Let me sir before I sit down say what pleasure it is to me to be able to welcome H H. the Aga Khan again back. He has been absent, doing important work for India and the Empire for some considerable time. The last time I saw His Highness was in a theatre of war some three or four years ago, and I am confident that now that he has returned to India he will continue to do the fine work with which we always associate his name.

LEST WE FORGET.

A GENTLE REMINDER.

THE PRESS DAY.

The following is issued by the Secretary of the Press Association of India:—

Remember:—

—THE PRESS DAY.

—The 5th of March, 1920.

—The Third Anniversary of the Indian Press Deputation.

—The Viceroy's Disappointing Reply.

—The Press Act and our Grievances.

FORGET NOT the Association's important Cable to th Prime Minister, and the Memorandum.

NOTE YOUR PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESS DAY.

DEMAND entire repeal of Press Act, 1910.

URGE redress of all grievances of the Press.

ASK for complete fulfilment of the Roya Proclamation.

HOLD public protest meetings in your town.

REACH the mass and make it understand our noble cause.

AGITATE sincerely, unceasingly, constitutionally with firm conviction that wrongs shall be righted.

LAST BUT NOT LEAST.

¶ Collect information, statistics writings, etc., objected to and send them to the Secretary.

A TI-ISLAMIC AGITATION.

BOMBAY PROTEST MEETING.

The following is the concluding portion of the proceedings of the public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay held on Wednesday night to enter a protest against the anti-Islamic agitation carried on by a certain section of the British public.

Mr. Zafar Ali Khan read a poem which was sold for Rs. 1,221. It treated of the sway of Islam in the past and referred to the duty of Moslems to take part in the Khilafat question.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, speaking in Urdu, said the time for the Mahomedans was a very critical one. The Mahomedans should have determination and 22 crores of Hindus would help them. He assured them their demands were just and Hindus would help them with one accord in getting them.

MR. MONTAGU THANKED.

The following resolution was then moved from the chair and passed unanimously:—

"That this meeting desires to record its grateful thanks to the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu for his heroic espousal of the just cause of Islam."

Mr. Budruddin Abdulla Koor then proposed the following resolution:—

"That this mass meeting of the Moslems urges the Mussalman Representatives on the various Legislative Councils of India, including the Executive Councils, to pointedly bring to the notice of the representatives of the Crown in this country the cherished feelings of the Mussalmans on the question of the Khilafat, the Holy Places of Islam and the Jazirat-ul-Arab and hereby requires every Mussalman Representative on the Legislative and Executive Councils of India to resign their respective seats if the decision of the British Cabinet to allow the Turks to retain Constantinople is reversed and the other demands of the Mussalmans as laid down in the Manifesto issued by the All-India Khilafat Conference on the 17th February, 1920, are not acceded to."

Mr. Badruddin Abdulla Koor said:—With Turkey's existence as a power and with the Khalifa's temporal sovereignty over the Holy Places unimpaired, the future of Khilafat is indissolubly bound up. This is the main and central fact to which we have been repeatedly drawing the attention of the British Government. To my mind the last pronouncement of the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, made by him in the House of Commons, is extremely disappointing as it does not give us any just solution of the disposal of the Holy Places of Islam and the Jazirat-ul-Arab. He says that Constantinople will be left in the hands of the Turks. But if the Straits of the Dardanelles and Bosphorous are internationalised, the sovereignty of the Khalifa at the very seat at Khilafat will be dominated by non-Moslem influence which is totally against the dogmas and the doctrines of Islam.

PANDIT NEKIRAM SARMA.

Pandit Nekiram Sarma, of Delhi, seconding the resolution, said the Mahomedans could depend upon the support of their Hindu brethren. They should have self-determination and success would be theirs. Messrs Ismail Gora, Abu Yousuf Ispahani and Abdul Rauf further supported the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. Nanabhai Upadhia said they should renounce all titles conferred by Government, even the honour of J.P.'s conferred on them. He questioned the President whether he would do so to which Mr. Chhotani replied in the affirmative. Here Rs. 1,007 were further collected for the fund.

RELEASE MAHMUDUL-HASAN.

Mr. Zafar Ali Khan then moved the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:—

"This public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay approaches the Imperial Government with a request that in pursuance of the gracious Proclamation of His Imperial Majesty Hazrat Maulana Mahmudul-Hassan, whose prolonged internment is causing great anxiety to Mussalmans may be restored to full liberty."

After a vote of thanks to the President, proposed by Mr. A. K. Fazla, the meeting terminated at 2-50 a.m.

At the monthly sale, 360 chests of Benares opium realized Rs. 1,794,950.

The highest price fetched by a chest was Rs. 6,070 the lowest being Rs. 5,900. The average price per chest was Rs. 5,983.

A Lucknow telegram says Row Gopal Singh of Kharwa has been released from internment

AWAKENING OF KATHIAWAD.

(Continued from page 9.)

had seen such arbitrary use of power in some places as to engender in the minds of the people the belief that neither their person nor property was secure if they dared even to criticise their ruler's arbitrary actions. They had seen misuse of power in matters pertaining to law and justice. He knew of instances when people were sent to jail without trial and were kept in custody for unlimited time without any recourse to the ordinary process of law. They knew of unjust taxes imposed in some States at the rulers' will. The rulers had absolute control over the revenues of the State, and all the resources of the State were at their command. However they might be spent or exploited, no one dared say a word. Continuing, Mr Shukla said the present general condition of Kathiawad could be briefly described as follows: the people lived in fear or had no liberty of action, while the rulers had and exercised unlimited power. He did not say that this picture was true of the whole of Kathiawad, but it was true generally.

HITVARDHAK SABHA.

Mr. V. P. Vaidya moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of Kathiawadis, of those interested in Kathiawad and of the citizens of Bombay, welcomes and approves of the formation of the 'Kathiawad Hitvardhak Sabha' established in Rajkot for the purpose of conserving public welfare in Kathiawad and appoints the following Committee in Bombay to form a branch of the 'Kathiawad Hitvardhak Sabha' in this city to enrol members and to take such other steps as may be necessary to further the objects of the said Sabha."

Mr. Vaidya said it would be a sort of a Publication Committee, and their duty would be to publish the grievances of Kathiawadis and to help them in case of difficulty. If the British Government were bound by treaties to go to the help of the Native States in times of trouble, they were morally bound to go to the rescue of the subjects of the States when cases of misgovernment occurred. They could not have a one-sided interpretation of the treaties. When the spirit of reform was abroad the rulers of Native States could not tell their subjects that the only thing they had to do was to pay taxes. It might seem strange, but was true that the people in Kathiawad could not even hold meetings to ventilate their grievances.

MR. JAMNADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, seconding the resolution, said that in England speakers at public meetings were on occasions subjected to much heckling. He, together with other members of the deputations that went to England some time back, had met with similar experience. They were often asked whether the subjects of native rulers had any voice in the administration of their States, and whether they were happy. They pointed to Mysore and Gwalior as States whose people were happy and had a voice in the administration of their States, but they could not include Kathiawad in this this category. He hoped the people of Bombay would extend a helping hand to their brethren of Kathiawad. When they went to the British public to seek their help and sympathy, he did not know why Kathiawad should not ask Bombay for help. He sincerely hoped that the restrictions against holding meetings in Kathiawad would be removed without a moment's delay. For he found it difficult to so much as imagine that in this twentieth century there was in India a province of which the people could not hold meetings to ventilate their grievances.

MR. MAVJI GOVINDJI.

Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth, supporting the resolution, said some of the rich men of Bombay were personal friends of the Princes of Kathiawad. He asked them to renounce their friendship with these of the Chiefs, who misgoverned their States. A province that gave to the world a man of the stamp of Mahatma Gandhi should have liberal administration.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. B. B. Joshi moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of Kathiawadis, of those interested in Kathiawad and the Citizens of Bombay is of opinion that the time has come for the States of Kathiawad to introduce reforms, so as to give to their subjects an effective voice in their administrations."

Mr. B. B. Joshi, said the time had come when the Chiefs of Kathiawad should consider the descrability of altering the form of their Government, for the form in which they inherited their States had outlived its utility. It had worked prejudicially to the interests of the people and had retarded the economic development of the natural resources of the States. The cultivators were constantly subjected to forced labour for which I thought there were regulations and paper payment was seldom made. The "vahivatdars" were their worst tyrants. The officers not only exacted "veth" but lived in most cases on the funds contributed by village cultivators, called "Jam Jhampo."

The resolution was carried.

The following resolutions were also passed:—

"This meeting of Kathiawadis, of those interested in Kathiawad and of the Citizens of Bombay trusts that no final decision will be arrived at on the question of placing the Kathiawad States in direct relations with the Government of India without consulting public opinion thereon."

"This meeting of Kathiawadis, of those interested in Kathiawad and of the Citizens of Bombay strongly impresses on the people of Kathiawad and those interested in Kathiawad, wherever residing, the necessity of helping the cause of the "Kathiawad Hitwardhak Sabha" in every possible way."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

INDIAN FINANCE.

HOW TO NATIONALISE IT?

MR. BOMANJI BEFORE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

The following is the evidence and cross-examination of Mr. S. R. Bomanji before the Currency Committee appointed on 30th May, 1919 to advise in regard to the future of Indian Exchange and Currency.

MEMORANDUM.

I have gladly accepted the invitation to give evidence before the Indian Currency and Exchange Committee of 1919, presided over by you, Sir, as one who has been brought in touch with currency and exchange matters in dealings in both gold and silver, in shipments of cotton and wheat and seeds from India to Europe, America, China and Japan. I am intimately associated with the shipping trade of India. I have chartered steamers on my account to different parts of the world. I am also intimately connected with the cotton mill industry of Bombay. I am a member of Indian Merchants' Chamber of Commerce of Bombay. I am a member of the Board of Directors of some of the Bombay cotton mills, and I am interested in the agencies of certain cotton spinning and weaving mills. I am on the Board of Directors of other industrial concerns in Bombay.

Wanted—A full Gold Mint.

Since my arrival in this country I have come to know that the gold mint established last year in Bombay by Sir William Meyer, our late Finance Minister, has been closed by Sir James Meston, the present Finance Member. The people of India are not aware of the reasons which induced the Government of India to take this step. The people of India have always demanded a free gold mint. Even South Africa has been granted a free gold mint this year. It is essential for this Committee to fully investigate this subject and to put before the public the reasons which led to the closing of the Bombay gold mint. If this present Committee does not go into this question there will be a great outcry in India.

It is better for India not to have a branch of the Royal Mint, coining sovereigns and half sovereigns, but to have an Indian gold mint which should adopt for its coinage a distinctive Indian gold coin and should be quite free from the British Treasury authorities, who have consistently interfered with the project of the establishments of an Indian gold mint.

India is expectantly looking forward to this Committee to make a thorough investigation into the system and method of purchasing silver for India by the India Office. The silver purchase for India have been criticised in financial and commercial circles in India by reason of the unbusinesslike and unmethodical way in which the business has been conducted, yielding enormous profits to intermediaries, who have no interest in the welfare of India. To make matters clear, and perhaps to correct misunderstandings, this Committee might arrange for a detailed table to be published showing the annual average rate at which the Brtish Royal Mint and the India Office have made their respective purchases of silver since the closing of the Mints in 1893. The general impression is that the British Royal Mint have, on the average, made more economical purchases than the India Office. It is a matter of common knowledge that if the silver had been purchased for India every year in regular and reasonable quantities, India would not have been at the mercy of European and American silver operators. It is generally believed in India that the greater gulf created between the gold and silver ratio has been materially helped by the irregular and spasmodic method in which silver purchases have been made on account of India. India would advocate silver purchases to be effected in Bombay as it is the centre of the Indian silver trade.

Import Duty on Silver.

This Committee might also go into the question of the import duty on silver which India would like to see abolished, as it is a tax on poor people whose only method of investment of their limited savings is in silver ornaments for themselves and their families. The abolition of the duty on silver would restore to India its previous position of a free silver market where all Asiatic markets, including China, which is a larger buyer, could make their purchase. At present India regards the duty on silver as an undue advantage given to the London silver market. Were New York to become the leading silver market that advantage would be in favour of America.

Presidency Banks Branches.

I would suggest the establishment of numerous branches throughout India by Presidency Banks. The advantages of this step would be fourfold.

1. Hoarding of coin and bullion would diminish.
2. The necessity for coining large quantities of silver would disappear.
3. The circulation of paper currency would increase.
4. Opportunities would be afforded to Indians to learn Western methods of banking and to take higher appointments in the Presidency Banks and Exchange Banks. I would further suggest that the Banks of Bengal and Madras should have a strong body of Indian commercial men on their boards as has the Bank of Bombay.

As to question 1 with regard to the special arrangements for the sale of Council Drafts to banks and firms a very bad feeling has been created, as Indian firms and merchants are debarred from competing or tendering for Council Draft remittances.

As to question 2 under a sound currency system based on a free gold mint like that in the United Kingdom, the United States, Japan and France, a fixed rate of exchange is not a matter of cardinal importance. When we had open silver mints and sterling exchange fluctuated daily, Indian trade was steadily expanding under the influence of railway and irrigation development. Temporary varying rates of exchange are of no real disadvantage.

Rate of Exchange.

As to question 3 if a rate of exchange is to be fixed, it should be fixed on a basis of 1s. 6d. accompanied by a free coinage of gold in India. Should the value of silver fall for a long period under 43d. per ounce, there is no reason why exchange should not be brought back to 1s. 4d. so that Indian industrial development might be encouraged. Under an open gold mint system there should be a fixed ratio between gold and silver, although temporarily exchange may break away to the silver point of the rupee if gold is not forthcoming in bulk, and exchange may rise as it has done in all creditor countries like the United States, Japan, Holland, Spain and Scandinavian countries, and the South American republics. If gold is forthcoming in reasonable quantities there will be no appreciable melting of rupees, and if it does take place, it will hardly exceed a million a year.

As to question 6, free movements of gold and silver should be restricted internally or externally. Such restrictions lead to secret movements of rupees, and unscrupulous parties have made enormous profits thereby. Temptation is put in the way of city and harbour police and subordinate staffs of railways and steamers. Secret melters are said to have made enormous fortunes in melting gold and silver. Melting in Indian States is allowed and British Indians are thus handicapped.

As to question VIII. should exchange go against India, she can easily borrow in this country. Throughout the war India was self-supporting, and did not, like the Dominions, seek any help from the British Treasury. In fact, we paid off our temporary debt in the shape of Indian Treasury Bills in London and bought about 100 million worth of securities out of last balances, Gold Standard Reserve and Paper Currency Reserve. In addition to this, India has given a free gift of about 120 million sterling to the British Government

Paper Currency.

Indian people will acquire confidence in the paper currency if the major portion of the Paper Currency Reserve is kept in gold and silver and not in sterling securities, and is located to India. The present metallic backing is only 30 per cent. and it ought to be restored to its original level of about 70 per cent. No Council Bill should be sold against the Paper Currency Reserve, as such sales result in a change of location of the Paper Currency Reserve. England and the United States keep all their reserves in their own countries, and India is entitled to do the same. Council Bills should be sold against Government Treasury balances in India, and against gold and silver in process of coinage or in transit. Any artificial or Government interference in the adjustment of the balance of trade of the country is not desirable, and must be left to the commercial and banking interests to find its solution.

HEADS OF EVIDENCE.

The following are the heads of evidence submitted by Mr. S. R. Bomanji before the Currency Committee:—

Q. What has been the effect upon Indian Trade external and internal, and on prices in India of the measures rendered necessary by the war, namely—

(a) The resolution on the import and export on private accounts of gold and silver;

(b) The raising of the exchange value the rupee to 1s. 5d.; 1s. 6d.; 1s. 8d.; by successive stages;

(c) The limitation of the sales of council drafts;

(d) The special arrangement of the sale Council drafts to banks and firms on the approved list.

A. (a) The result of the restriction on the import of gold and silver on private account has been to check the export of Indian products and to reduce their value in the internal markets.

(b) Owing to the worldwide demand for Indian staples and produce and rise in the price of commodities in the world markets it has not been possible to measure accurately the effect due to the successive raising of exchange by these three stages. Under normal conditions a rise in exchange would have a adverse effect on exports.

(c) The limitations of the sales of Council drafts prevented Indian tradesrs generally from obtaining the full advantages of the rise in prices in foreign markets.

(d) The special arrangement for the sale of Council drafts to banks and firms on the approved list has created a monopoly in favour of Exchange Banks and European firms who have made vast profits out of that monopoly. Had no such special arrangement been made these profits would have been shared by Indian traders. I advocate throwing open the sale of Council drafts to all applicants.

Fixed Rate of Exchange.

(a) Is the maintenance of fixed rate of exchange between the rupee and sterling a matter of cardinal importance for Indian trade? What are the disadvantages of a varying rate of exchange and to what extent can they be counteracted.

Q. 2 (b.) What is the probable course Indian trade in the near future especially regards the balance of trade between export and imports?

(c) What would be the effect upon Indian trade of a further rise in the exchange value of the rupee?

(a) The maintenance of a fixed rate of exchange between the rupee and sterling is not a matter of cardinal importance for Indian trade for India is a creditor country and is likely to remain so. The main reason put forward for a fixed rate of exchange in the part was that India was a debtor country. That reason has ceased to exist and is not likely to revive. The disadvantages of varying state of exchange consist in a further element of uncertainty for buyer and seller to take into account in fixing the price of forward sales of produce, the other elements being varying rates of freight and prices. I am not in favour of attempting to counteract by artificial means the disadvantages of varying rate of exchange.

A. (b) Given normal monsoons, export for the next two or three years will largely exceed imports in value, the reason being that manufacturers in Europe will be unable to supply goods freely.

(c) Ordinarily a further rise in the exchange value of the rupee would tend to diminish exports and stimulate imports, but whether in these abnormal times these effects would be produced, it is difficult to say.

Q. III. If the gold price of silver should fall in the future, should exchange be fixed at the present rate or some rate lower than the present rate? If so, at what rate?

A. If a rate is to be fixed it should be 1s 6d. until the price of silver justifies a lower rate.

Exchange and Coining.

Q. IV. If there is a further rise in the gold price of silver:—

(a) Should the sterling rate of exchange for the rupee be raised further, so as to prevent the bullion value of the silver in the rupee from exceeding its exchange value?

(b) If so, should there be any limit to such raising of the rate of exchange?

(c) Alternatively, should a rupee be coined containing a small weight of silver than the present rupee? What will be the result of coining and issuing of such rupees?

Q. IV. (d) Should the Government of India continue to buy silver for conversion into rupees whatever the price to which silver may rise?

(e) Should the Government of India continue to sell drafts on India freely, even though they may be unable to provide metallic currency to meet the demands for it and consequently may run the risk of making the note issue inconvertible, at any rate temporarily?

(f) If such drafts are not sold freely, should the present arrangements for the allotment be maintained or modified?

A. (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) No, to the first part of the question. The result of coining and issuing a rupee containing a smaller weight of silver than the present rupee would be a public loss of confidence in the coinage and a depreciation in the value of existing currency.

(d) Yes.

(e) The India Council should sell drafts on India freely, fixing the rate by references, to what they have to pay for their silver purchases, No drafts should be sold unless covered by Government Treasury balances gold and silver in process of coinage or in transit. I do not admit nor can I contemplate that Government would be unable to obtain sufficient silver or gold to meet the demand for metallic currency.

(f) The present arrangements should not be continued. See my answer to question I (d.)

Note Issue.

Q. V. What would be the effect of inconvertibility of the note issue?

(a) As regards the internal circulation and the prices.

(b) As regards the external trade.

(c) As regards the political situation in India.

A. (a) The effect of inconvertibility of the note issue would be the curtailment of the internal circulation both of rupees and note circulation; and prices would rise.

(b) External trade would suffer, for the cultivator would refuse to sell to the middleman except for silver or gold currency.

(c) The political situation would become far more strained.

Melting and other Restrictions.

Q. VI Is it desirable to maintain the existing restrictions or any other restrictions on the import and export of gold and silver the melting of coin? Should endeavours made to extend the use of gold as currency India and generally what use can and should be made of gold as an assistance in solving Indian currency difficulties?

A. No restrictions should be maintained the import and export of gold and silver and the melting of coin. In my opinion an open free gold mint should be established in India and this would, I think, be the most successful solution of all currency and exchange difficulties. Melting of coins is a handicap inherited from times immemorial, and should not be interfered with. Every endeavour should be made to extend the use of gold as currency in India.

Council Sales.

Q. VII. Are the present arrangements for the sale of Council drafts and Reverse draft satisfactory? If not, what changes are desirable?

A. All Council drafts should be sold freely in the open market.

Gold Standard and Currency Reserve.

Q. VIII. Are any changes desirable in the amount, constitution, location or employment, of the Gold Standard Reserve and the Paper Currency Reserve?

A. The amount of the Gold Standard Reserve need not be over 25 to 30 millions, but in no case should it exceed 40 millions. The constitution of the Gold Standard Reserve should be liquid gold, and the location should be in India. In regard to the constitution and employment, the very object of a gold standard reserve, is to meet an emergency, e.g. a drop in foreign exchange. This object must generally be defeated by investment in securities except to a small extent in Treasury Bills for, unless the securities have risen largely in value, it would be impossible to obtain the investment price by immediate loan or sale I would here draw attention to the drop in value, which has actually taken place, in securities in which Indian reserves have been invested. With regard to the location, I see no reason why there should be any difference between India and any other country with gold reserve.

The Paper Currency Metallic Reserve should not be less than 40 per cent. of the paper issue, the constitution should be liquid gold or liquid silver with a larger proportion of gold. The location should be in India.

In reference to the request that I should give my views in regard to the general question of Indian currency I have to submit the following statement which should be taken as, inter alia amplifying my answers to the specific questions put to me.

(Chairman). Mr. Bomanji, you us at the beginning of your Memorandum what your experience has been in connection with currency and exchange matters and business generally?—Yes.

You have had considerable experience in various directions in Bombay, in import and export trade, and also in connection with industrial concerns in India itself?—Yes.

Gold and Silver Restrictions.

The first heading under which the Committee are dealing with the questions before them relates to the effect upon India trade of the measures rendered necessary the war. Taking the restriction on the import and export of gold and silver in the first place, what is your view as to the effect that has had on trade?—It has certainly checked the export of produce from India, and for that reason because there has been loss export—the prices in the internal markets have naturally gone down.

When you say it has checked the export of produce, is that statement based on facts that you have observed or is it an inference as to what was likely to happen? If the import and export of precious metals are controlled and checked, naturally the exporters find difficulty in selling their bills With the present arrangement not only are the bills controlled but the means of selling their bills is very limited.

And that has created difficulty in financing exports? Yes.

As a matter of fact, has that checked exports? I think it has.

Is it not the case that exports as measured by value have been greater than ever before? Because the rise in the price of commodities in the world's markets has been so great that people shipped their stuff without selling their bills or without cover.

1804. But they have succeeded in shipping it? There are very few people who can do that. An exporter must be enormously rich to be able to ship his stuff without selling his bills or without any cover. I know of cases that have occurred, but it is only very rich people who can do it.

Would it be true to say that the difficulties of finding shipping have been a more serious obstacle than the difficulties of finance? I have known cases where certain exporters have been able to arrange for the shipping, but because they could not sell their bills they did not ship their goods. A man who had purchased 15 lakhs of rupees worth jute and had been able to secure shipping was prevented from shipping because he could not get his bills sold.

You have known of cases of that kind? Yes.

Rise in Rupee.

What has been the effect of the rise in the value of the rupee on Indian trade? The effect of the rise of the rupe during the war has not been perceptible to the extent would have been if normal conditions had obtained.

The demand for Indian products was so urgent that it counteracted any effect that would have been produced in normal conditions? Yes. The rise in the foreign markets was so great that there was 30 to 40 per cent. to be made by exporting goods, and the 10 or 15 per cent. disadvantage that was created by the rise in the exchange value was in that way more than made up for, because the margin was so great.

When conditions return to a more normal state, do you consider that the result in the rise of the rupee will be prejudicial to Indian export trade? I think so.

Would that remark apply with even greater force to a further rise in the value the rupee? Certainly. In normal condition a rise in exchange adversely affects our exports.

Council Drafts.

Would your observations with regard to the restriction of the import of gold and silver apply to the effect on trade of the restriction of the sale of Council drafts? Certainly, especially the present arrangement with regard to Council Bills, which certainly operates against Indians.

So far as regards the effect on trade as a whole, would the particular arrangement for the sale of Council drafts make any difference? I do not follow you.

1813. In your Memorandum you refer the special arrangement which was in force during the war for the sale of Council drafts? You mean the restriction of Council bills.

You threw it open to all applicants it would ... the difficulty.

obvi... it, if the amount was limited?

Wou... Council Bills would always The limitation of ... tion of trade. operate against the expans... conditions

Was it possible under t... of war to sell Council Bills without lim... am not prepared to say that.

If Council bills had been sold without limit, how would they have been met? They could not have been met, unless there was a balance in the Treasury to meet them.

1817. My question to you was: If drafts had been sold without limit how would the Government of India have been able to meet them? If they had not restricted the import of gold and silver, the trade would have gone on.

The particular point I was putting to you was not the effect on trade but the preliminary point of whether it would have been possible for the Council to sell drafts without limit under the conditions created by the war? In ordinary years trade is not only financed by Council Bills but by the imports of gold and silver so that there is always a limit to the amount of Council bills that the India Office can sell. Under the restrictions that you put upon the import of gold and silver there was an additional bar to the expansion of trade.

I do not think that quite answers my question? I am sorry I am not able to follow you. The point I want to make is that under ordinary conditions the Government sells 60, 70 or 80 lakhs, or whatever the amount is, with an open gold and silver market —no probation of imports of gold and silver —and people, if they did not get Council drafts were able, by their gold and silver, to effect the sale of their produce.

Under war conditions if the import of gold had been free would they have been able to get the gold to import? I do not know exactly, but I should think so. If they did not get the full quantity they would certainly get a certain amount.

From what countries? America. There is a very large trade between India and America, and America would have exported gold to India.

Was the export of gold freely allowed from America? That is an important point, you restricted the Council bills as well as the imports of gold and silver, so that you checked the exports.

What I was asking you was if there had been no restriction on the import of gold into India would you have been able to obtain gold from America to take to India? I would not say positively, but I should have thought under normal conditions we might have been able to get gold.

Objectionable Arrangement.

You suggest that arrangement that was made for the sale of Council drafts was open to obection? Yes.

You suggest in your Memorandum that the firms which were on the "approved list" made vast profits. Perhaps you will explain that a little more fully. What was the nature of these profits? Supposing there was a demand for jute, there was supposed to be a margin of 25 to 40 per cent. on the sale of jute from India. If I was on the favoured list, and I could sell my merchantile drafts, I was able to pocket that 25 to 40 per cent. profit, but if another trader was not on the favoured list he was shut out from it and did not profit.

So far as the Banks and other institutions on the approved list were concerned, were they not under conditions as to the terms on which they would sell to others the exchange which they obtained in that way? As a matter of fact, the exchange banks which were on that favoured list, for reasons best known to themselves, but probably because they were some of their business connections, naturally favoured certain English firms to the detriment of Indian firms. I do not blame the exchange banks, because they were dealing with them for imports and they had to favour them for exports, but the result was that Indian traders were at disadvantage with regard to the sale of their produce.

Your suggestion is not that the exchange banks themselves made large profits, but that the person to whom they sold the exchange made large profits—is that the suggestion? Yes. The margin of exchange was very large too.

Were they not under conditions in regard to the terms on which they passed on the exchange? I do not know that they restricted the profits. Look at the Balance Sheets in the last three or four years of the different exchange banks. You find that, after paying 80 per cent excess profits tax, they have made bigger profits in the last three or four years than during the year 1914

Exchange.

You deal then with the question of the maintenance of a fixed rate of exchange and you express the opinion that variations in exchange are disadvantageous but that no artificial attempt ought to be made to counteract them. Does that correctly interpret the expression of your opinion? Variations in exchange as I have said in my answers add an extra element of risk to business operations. In all that I have said I refer to forward sales. When I sell my produce forward I have to take the risk of what the rate for that produce may be, say, two months hence, and I also have to take the risk of freight If exchange was varying that is an additional element of risk that I must calculate in my business. That is a disadvantage I am put to. It is a nuisance to merchants who have to reckon that extra element of risk.

You have told us in the earlier part of your evidence that a rise of exchange was open to objections for certain economic reasons—for its effect on prices? Yes.

Is that not true of fluctuations in exchange generally? Fluctuations may be either way. In the first place when I said that a rise in exchange is detrimental to exports I never considered the question of a fall of exchange. I was only thinking at the time of the effect on the export trade of a rise of exchange.

Is it not also true that changes in the exchange value, if they are of any magnitude, create a large disturbance of the economic conditions under which trade is carried on? As I have said, you impose a third element of risk on to the two elements of risk that the merchant has to undergo in carrying out his forward sales. Is it a disadvantage; it adds to the risk.

The point I was putting to you is whether it is not something more than an increased risk on the particular transaction in hand when the fluctuation takes place. Do not large changes in exchange produce changes in the level of prices generally and other economic changes which may be advantageous to particular interest but which on the whole are disturbing to the economic condition of the country? I am thinking of this element of risk in exchange. I am looking at it from a merchant's point of view.

at ... am asking you to look at it from a ... view? I am taking it from a wider point of ... a trader would have to that point of view a... ...nge in his calculations consider the risk of exche...

What I am asking you is ... whether, looking at it from a wide point of ... changes in the exchange value of the rupee are not open to objection from the point of view of the general interest of the country? I will not say that.

You do not agree with that? I will not say that.

Future Course of Trade.

What is your anticipation as regards the future course of trade? It is very difficult to anticipate anything in the present abnormal conditions, but, as far as one can see into the immediate future, for the next two or three years the price of raw materials are likely to be fairly high and India will have a very large balance of trade in its favour until manufacturers on this side are able to pour their manufactured goods into India freely.

Do you see any signs of that period arising I have been six months in this country, so that it is difficult for me to say off-hand, but ordinarily judging things I feel that, with your higher labour prices, cost of material and difficulty of getting raw materials, manufacturers will not be in the position that they were in before the war in sending out their goods freely. Until we reach that stage I have not the slightest fear of our exports decreasing or the balance of trade going against us.

I suppose that the purchasing power of India has been considerably increased by the large sums that India has received from her exports in recent years? Certainly.

And also, I suppose, there has been a certain depletion of stocks and delay in purchasing imported goods because they were not available to purchase? Quite so.

Will it not result from that that there will be a large demand for imported goods in the near future? There may be a demand but there is also the capacity of the manufacturers to export, that must be taken into consideration.

You anticipate that there will be a difficulty in supplying? Yes, that is what I think.

If the supplying capacity could keep pace with it, do I understand you to hold that there will be a large demand from India to be met? I will qualify that by saying this: that when I say that the balance of trade will go on increasing, I mean in value and not in bulk. Manufacturers can only go on exporting manufactured goods if raw materials in vast bulk, are sent to this country. That has to do with the question of price. At the present moment the level of prices of raw materials is so high that there will always be a balance of trade in our favour.

The level of prices of imported articles is high too, is it not?—Quite so, and it will continue to be high as long as the level of exports from India continues high, and the manufacturers cannot get the raw materials.

In spite of the high value of imported articles you think that the large balance of trade in favour of India is likely to continue for the moment?—Yes.

One of the practical points that the Committee have to consider is what will be the effect on the rupee if there is a further rise in the price of silver. Do you consider that, if there is a further rise in the price of silver—so that the bullion value of the rupee is above 1/8d.—the exchange value would have to rise above 1/8 also?—Yes.

In spite of whatever drawbacks there may be as regards its effect on trade?—Yes.

It would be difficult, is not it, to keep in circulation a rupee of which the bullion value was greater than its exchange value?—With a rise in the sterling value of the rupee, with no restrictions on the import of gold and silver and with a ratio fixed between sterling and rupee. Under those conditions I do not think that you could conveniently keep exchange very high. I do know whether I have made myself understood.

No. I should like to be clear on that point. How do you propose that the ratio between the rupee and sterling should be fixed?—I would to-day, for practical purposes, fix it at 1/6d. with a free gold mint If sterling went to 1/8d. or 1/9d., if your sovereign was fixed at 1/6. basis, the import of gold would automatically exercise a check on the rise of exchange

How do you propose to fix the rupee at 1/6d if the silver in the rupee is worth 1/9d?—My idea is this. You have to take what seems to me, the most likely value. With the Pittman Act, silver is not going to fall under 48d.; 48d is now the equivalent of 1/6d., and I would fix that and keep the gold mints open. If sterling should rise, with the gold mint open, and the Government paying 13 rupees 4 annas for the sovereign, the import of gold into the country will automatically tend to bring the exchange down.

I understand that you keep the rupee at 1/6d., even though the silver in the rupee is worth 1/8d. or 1/9d. or 2s.?—I stated that I would fix the rate for the gold on 1/6d. basis.

But how will that keep the rupee in circulation if the value of the metallic rupee is greater than its exchange value?—You ... ap rehend that there will be melting of rupees?

I am asking you whether rupees would remain in circulation if you could sell the silver in the rupee for 1/9d.?—Yes, there will be the import of gold. You are paying at 1/6d. 13 rupees 4 annas for your sovereign when it is worth 12 rupees to any exchange at 1/9d. Do you see my point?

No. I do not.—If Government opens the gold mint or pays for sovereign 13 rupees 4 annas on the basis of 1/6d. if sterling should rise to 1/8d. or 1/9d. that means that the sovereign is only worth 12 rupees or 11 rupees, and if the Government of India goes on paying 13 rupees 4 annas for its sovereigns you will attract sovereigns to India. Am I clear?

What would be one of the silver currency?—Silver will go on circulating if its export is forbidden

(Lord Chalmers). Or go out of circulation?—You are afraid of silver being melted Is that the fear in your mind?

Yes?—There would be a certain amount of melting but not to a very appreciable extent.

(Chairman). But if by melting the silver you could get 1/9d. for every rupee, whereas at the rate you fix it is only worth 1/6d., would not there be a very large profit on melting the rupee?—Yes. There is a risk always, but, as I say, the maintenance of that high value of silver, at 1/8d. or 1/9d., will not continue under an automatic system of free gold purchased by Government on a 1/6d. basis combined with Go... tion on export of silver and rupees a ... ing to reduce the value of the

What is go... ... to 1/8d. if the world silver in the ru... ... pay more for imprice is 1/9d?—If you ... atically reduce ported gold you will auto... ...ted a free the value of silver. I have sug... gold mint on a 1/6d. basis.

The Government of India would pay ...

(Continued on page 12.)

W. I. TURF CLUB.

BLUNDERS AND EXTRAVAGANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When there is so much being written in your columns with regard to the Western India Turf Club, allow me to offer a few remarks based on my experience as an owner and student of race horses for a number of years.

Racing in Western India has undoubtedly assumed large proportions and consequently a proportionately greater responsibility rests on those that are vested with the power to guide the affairs of the Club. The Committee and the Stewards of the Club are elected every year, and partly due to the indifference on the part of members to the judicious exercise of their right of electing the committee, and partly due to the practice which unfortunately obtains with the existing committee to try and secure by proxi and otherwise blank votes they have generally succeeded in getting themselves and their friends elected. I think that in a sporting club there must be an open door for election and each candidate must try to work for himself only. It is very much to be regretted that persons who know that they are going to be out of Bombay for part or most of the time of racing should offer themselves for membership on the committee.

The committee out of their number appionts the Stewards. The post of a Steward is not ornamental. It carries with it great responsibilities, and only those persons who have knowledge of the most complicated problems of racing, ought to offer themselves as candidates, and then only can they expect the owners, trainers, and the public to have any confidence in their deliberations. I am sorry to say that men who have not the foggiest notion of what constitutes racing are to be seen as ornamental dummies on the board, with the result that things are left to be done by the officials without let or hindrance. Imagine my surprise when the other day I saw a gentleman with a Steward's badge pinned on his breast, who I know is sublimely innocent of all knowledge of racing and this surprise of mine is shared by some other owners to whom I have spoken about this. Now fancy the fate of an owner, trainer, or jockey who is to be committed amongst others to the judgment of such a Steward. I say without meaning the slightest disrespect to the Stewards who are all gentlemen, that right or wrong, their verdict in the case of Goolamali the trainer, would never have been the subject of so much town talk, had the public confidence in their judgment. Speaking to an Englishman, I heard him remark "Are the Stewards competent to judge racing? If they are not, then they have no right to deprive a man of his living.

As regards dishonest running, I am of opinion that horses are systematically pulled, and to stop this evil which is steadily on the increase, the Executive seem to be incapable of taking measures at the right time.

The rage for betting and racing in general is so much on the increase that it brings enormous profits to the Club and I find there is a tendency now on their part to be extravagant. The burden of expense on the owners who provide sport, is in no way lessened with the increase in profits, which goes towards paying high salaries to officials and for expenses incurred on a lavish scale. I will cite only one instance of the limit of extravagance. Our handicapper, Mr. Reynolds, is retiring and on the recommendation of the Committee the club has voted him a donation of Rs. 50,000. Now the Committee could not have dreamt of making such a proposal except for the fact that there is such a lot of funds in their hands that they don't know what to do with them. Let us see what Mr. Reynolds has done to deserve this donation. I admit we have had in him a clever handicapper, but it cannot be denied that for the 9 or 10 years that he has worked for the Club he has been treated very liberally by the Club. I understand he joined on a pay of Rs. 1,200 and for sometime past he has been drawing Rs. 2,000 as handicaper besides drawing extra Rs. 450 for the years he also acted as Secretary. The committee do not say why Mr. Reynolds is going. What did his predecessor in office the late Mr. Cursetji get when through failing health he retired after a record of a much longer service and a service in no way less valuable? He got very little. Mr. Reynolds who is retiring for reasons best known to himself and the Committee, is to be congratulated on being the recipient of the donation, but the Committee in bringing forward the resolution and the members in voting for it, have failed in their duty to the public in so far that they have made a reckless use of the funds in their hands. If Mr. Reynolds is retiring in England this sum at the present rate of exchange means a donation of about a lakh of Rupees.

I don't think the Committee were wise in asking the handicapper also to act as Secretary. The handicapper has to study the running and form of horses and the less he has to do with the Secretarial side of the Club the better will be his handicapping and *vice versa*.

It may come as a surprize to many but it is nevertheless a fact of which the Committee must be well aware, that Mr. Reynolds in his responsible position as a handicapper was buying horses for different owners, with the knowledge behind him that he would be called upon to handicap the very horses. Were the Committee right in letting Mr. Reynolds do this and can they show any precedent of a handicapper being allowed to buy horses for owners,

I will end this letter by asking the members to take a more serious interest in racing and in the affairs of the Club than they have been doing hitherto, and by advising owners to form an owners' association with the object of studying their own interests and helping the Commitee with constructive proposals which I am sure they will be glad to consider.—Yours, etc.

X. Y. Z.

INDIAN FINANCE.

(Continued from page 11.)

rupees 4 annas in silver rupees?—In rupees from the Currency reserve and not s.

What would it pay? Would it give 13 rupees 4 annas in silver rupees?—Yes, or currency notes.

How would it get silver?—Surely the Government have some sort of silver balance to pay for their gold purchases.

Do you mean that they would have to provide rupees to pay for the gold?—They have at the present moment 44 crores of silver.

When those 44 crores are exhausted they would have to get more. At what price would they buy it?—You have to bear this in mind, that by the time your 44 crores are exhausted you will have imported 44 crores worth of gold which can circulate in currency.

Is it not the case that if those rupees were to be replaced by fresh purchases, on the supposition that you are making that the value of silver is greater than corresponds to the exchange at which you fix it, the Government of India would have to buy silver at a much higher price than it would give it out at?—There is no special obligation on the part of the Government of India to buy silver as low as the Government of India of India gets gold for minting, the necessity for buying silver is obviated to that extent.

SURAT NOTES.

DHED FOR MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, March 1.

Influenza has begun its work of destruction in Surat, causing 24 deaths in the last week. Although the number of deaths is not very high, a pretty large number is suffering from influenza. It is surprising to find how the local Municipality can afford to be indifferent in a matter of such vital importance. No arrangement is made for supplying free medicine to those who are in need. The Broach Municipality has done well in engaging the services of a medical practitioner who gives advice and medicine free of charge.

The peons of the postal department, here, are promised an additional allowance of Rs. 2 (in all Rs. 5 as allowance) and a certain increase in their salary according to the period of service. This has in no way satisfied the Postal Union and therefore they have forwarded another petition to the authorities, reiterating their demands made in their former application, and intimating to the authorities that in the event of their not getting a satisfactory solution by the 15th March, they will be most unwillingly compelled to strike work and resign. They have further requested the authorities to depute one responsible representative to confer with the Secretary of their Union, to get first hand information about their grievances, and thus to arrive at a reasonable solution.

The prize distribution gathering of the Surat Vanita Vishram was held on Sunday last, Mr. C. N. Mehta, the District Judge, presiding. A novel feature of the gathering was that it was made an occasion for performing the marriage ceremony of one orphan girl that was entrusted to the care of the institution by the District Court of Surat ten years ago.

Lala Lajpat Rai, on his way from Bombay to Punjab, was given a warm reception at the Surat station by Mr. D. K. Desai, the President of the local Home Rule League, and others.

A meeting of the retired pensioners of the Surat District held on Tuesday last under the chairmanship of Mr. R. B. Khandubhai, G. Desai passed a resolution endorsing the resolution adopted by the Poona pensioners requesting the Government to grant high-price allowance to all pensioneers drawing up to Rs. 100, on the lines on which the allowance has been granted to Government servants.

One of the most noteworthy features of the Triennial election of the Rander Municipality, the other day, was the candidature of a *dhed* for a seat in the Municipality. This was the first time that a member of the Depressed Classes came forward as a candidate. It is a clear indication of a great change in the social ideas of the people. Although he was not successful in securing a seat, there ensued a keen competition between him and a Hindu Councillor, who in the end outvoted him.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar 3.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation this evening, Mr. Payne, Chairman presented the budget estimate of the Corporation for 1920-21. The current year's budget provides for the closing balance of 49½ lakhs. The budget for the next year shows estimated receipts of 218¼ lakhs and expenditure 192½ lakhs. Anticipated increase of revenue is 14½ lakhs and increase of expenditure 22½ lakhs. It is proposed to raise a further loan of 61 lakhs. Rates and Taxes proposed to be levied next year remain unchanged.

TWO DARING DECOITIES IN BENGAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 3.

Two daring dacoities took place on Tuesday night in the twenty-four Pargannas District. In the first case a dozen dacoits raided the house of a Zemindar of the Village Udoynapur and being opposed, assaulted two servants of house. In the second case the dacoits invaded the house of a well-to-do inhabitant of the village Mamadpur. Villagers resisted and in the course of the fight a boy was killed.

CO-OPERATION IN SATARA.

BANK OPENED AT ISLAMPUR.

On the afternoon of Saturday, Mr. E. L. Moysey, Collector of Satara performed at Islampur the Headquarters of the Walva Taluka of Satara District, the opening ceremony of the new branch of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank. A large gathering had assembled on the occasion numbering about 400. Prominent among those present were the Raja Saheb of Malegaon and G. K. Deodhar both of whom had specially come down to represent the Board of Directors of the Bank, Mr. J. A. Madan, Assistant Registrar, Central Division who represented the Co-operative Department, Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Manager of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Mr. B. V. Jadhav of Kolhapur, Mr. Simpson of the local American Presbyterian Mission, Mr. R. N. Rajadnya and other honorary organizers, several officers of the Co-operative Department and the Bank and a considerable number of representatives of the rural societies in the Taluka and on its environs.

On the motion of the Raja of Malegaon, Mr. Moysey was voted to the chair and the proceedings commenced with the chairman's calling upon Mr. Ramnikrai N. Mehta, Assistant Manager of the Bank to explain the origin of the new branch and the constitution and methods of working of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank. Mr. Madan who followed then explained at some length the need for some Banking institution at the headquarters of the Walwa Taluka which was noted for its intensive Co-operative development. He next examined the various alternative proposals put forward for the provision of proper banking facilities for the Societies the Taluka and stated that in his opinion under the existing circumstances the opening of a branch of the Bank offered the most suitable solution of the problem. He concluded by complimenting the Directors of the Bank on their undertaking to bear the expenses of the new organization as also on their broadmindedness in declaring their intention to withdraw the branch as soon as the local co-operators were ready to take over the responsibility of running an independant Bank and a trained personnel was available for the purpose. Mr. Madan was followed by the Chairman of the various Unions and by the organizer in charge of non-credit societies, Mr. Rajadinga, the District honorary organizer, referred to the fact that almost every village in the Taluka had a society and that from small beginnings the movement had grown to occupy an important place in rural life. He regretted however that most of the professional classes hold aloof from the movement. The Rajasaheb of Malegaon while expressing his pleasure at participating in a function connected with the development of the Bank he had the honor to represent, emphasised the importance of developing local resources and local initiative and in this connection announced that his Board were prepared to place at the disposal of the local co-operators full facilities to receive some training in the working of Central Banking Agencies. The Board would be glad to associate with the branch a committee of local co-operators to be trained in banking methods. The Rajasaheb next suggested that some arrangements should be devised for the financing of non-union societies in the Taluka so that they might not require the application for every small individual loan to be referred to the Registrar at Poona and then to the Bank at Bombay. He finally put in a plea for the centralization of the non-credit co-operative activities so as to ensure businesslike financing and efficient management.

MR. DEVDHAR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Devdhar who came last made the principal speech in the evening and formally requesting Mr. Moysey to declare the branch open. Explaining the genesis of the branch Mr. Deodhar dwelt at some length upon the aims and principles which inspired the promoters and present Directors of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank. He emphasised the anxiety of the colleagues to devise suitable arrangements for the provision of timely and adequate finance for rural societies. Referring to the loss of interest caused to the societies by the delays that occured in the transit of funds through Government Treasuries, he explained how societies would benefit by the establishment of a branch at Islampur. Under the arrangement proposed and accepted the societies would be paying as a contribution to the expenses of this branch a Commission of annas 3 per cent. on the turnover as against annas six to eight which they lost under the present system. Mr. Deodhar next appealed to all to look upon the Co-operative movement as a new gospel which demanded the allegiance of all who were interested in national regeneration. Rural betterment, he emphasized, was the most prssing problem to be attended to in the New Era. Co-operation, he concluded, offered the true remedy for the solution of the problem of rural stagnation and it therefore needed the best energies of all who had to real welfare of the nation at heart.

Mr. Moysey in declaring the branch open congratulated the Taluka on the remarkable progress which the Co-operative movement had made in the Taluka and on the establishment of a financing agency at its headquarters. He commented on the appropriateness of the Bombay Central Bank undertaking to run the new financial organisation, particularly in view of the fact that the foundation of the movement in the Taluka had been laid in the year 1911 at Kasegaon, Yeloor and Peth by Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey who was a promoter and prominent Director of the Bank. Mr. Moysey wound up by advising societies to take proper advantage of the new banking facilities placed at their disposal while not forgetting the need for tapping local capital.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. B. V. Jadhao.

The second session of the All-India Ahluvalian Kashatrya Conference will be held at Lahore on the 30th April, and 1st and 2nd May, 1920.

At a meeting of Bengal Legislative Council on Friday next, amended draft Financial Statement for Bengal for 1920-21 will be presented.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000. Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows: —

For 3 months' Bills Rs. 99·2·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 3.3309%.
" 6 " " Rs. 97·12·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4.6036%.
" 9 " " Rs. 96·9·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4.7465%.
" 12 " " Rs. 95·0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer, it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....day of.....1920

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL INDORE

(From a Correspondent.)

INDORE, March 1.

An Exhibition was opened in the Central Hall of the Indore Christian College on Wednesday the 25th February, at 4-30 p.m. by the Hon. Colonel Beville, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, and closed on the evening of the 28th February.

The object of this Exhibition was to convey in a vivid manner some important facts about the Educational, Industrial, and Commercial enterprise of Indore. There were charts on the walls showing that progress had been made in Education in India. Indore was compared with a Japanese and a Canadian City of the same size. There were also charts illustrating Western School Methods, and particular educational buildings of Southern California, the climate of which is similar to that of Central India. There were some charts showing the possibility of a University for Malwa. As showing what girls and young women can do, some really very pretty needle work on silk was seen in one section. These exhibits were sent by the Ahilyashram, a girls' school in the Indore City.

Statistics were given in charts and maps showing the commerce of Indore, and its 3 markets, also charts showing the rise in prices, and the cost of living during the past 18 years.

COTTON INDUSTRY IN INDORE.

There were many charts on the cotton industry in which 88 per cent. of the capital of Indore is invested. These showed the import of cotton, and the work done by the Spinning and Weaving Mills of Indore. Cotton carts coming into Indore in one year would make a continuous procession of 28 miles. They would require 15 hours to pass a given place without stopping. The value of trade in cloth in Indore in rupees would take 110 bullocks to transport, would take one man 7½ days to count at Rs. 4,000 per hour working 10 hours per day.

Some description was given of the hand-industries of Indore City, and its development was clearly shown by the extensive exhibits lent for the purpose by the Indore State Commerce and Industries Department. Many exhibits were to be seen in one room from the Indore State Silk Industry. Civic improvements came in for some exhibits, and maps and plans prepared by Professor Patrick Geddes in connection with his report for the improvement of Indore City occupied a prominent place. The rivers of Indore City were fully illustrated, with a vivid picture of the beauty and squalor prevailing in this region.

The annual cricket match between an India eleven and the North West Frontier Province British eleven will be played at Peshawar on the 13th, 14th and 15th March, and between India eleven and the Punjab on 16th, 17th and 18th March. Lala Basheshar Nath Khanna is arranging the Indian eleven.

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Mayos Cut Plug	¼	"	1-8
Paterson Seal	¼	"	..

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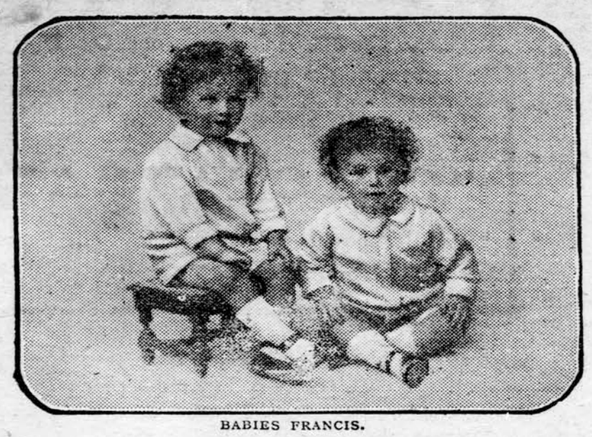

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Yours faithfully, C. FRANCIS.

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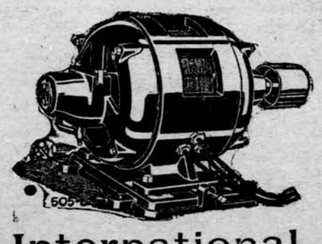

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd Mar. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.859	in.
Temperature of Air	78.2	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.4	"
Dew Point	71.1	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.760	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85.2	"
Minimum do. do.	72.5	"
Resultant direction of Wind from midnight	SSE,ESE	WSW.
Movement of Wind	107	Miles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of obervations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 4th March 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the submontane districts and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Ambala. Day temperature is generally above normal; night temperature is above the average except in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces. Skies have cleared except at Allahabad, where moderate cloud is present and humidity is in excess. Temperature is generally above the average both by day and night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies have cleared. Humidity is below normal at Jaipur and Jacobadbad. Day temperature has decreased generally, but is still in slight or moderate excess; night temperature continues above the average except at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies have cleared except for some cloud West.—Skies have cleared except for some cloud at coast stations. Humidity continues generally in large excess. Day temperature is slightly or moderately above the average.

The Central Provinces.—Light to moderate cloud persists in the south-west of the division. Day temperature is in slight excess in the eastern half of the reporting area; night temperature is above the average at several stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is damper and at night lightly clouded. The air is damper and at night warmer than usual at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except in the northwestern districts. Humidity is below normal and day temperature is above the average generally in the northern half of the division; night temperature is indefect at Poona, but is in excess at Malegaon and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for 0.29" of rain at Colombo associated with a thunderstorm. The western disturbance has passed away eastward and skies have cleared over the greater part of northern India, but conditions are again becoming unsettled in the extreme north. Temperature has decreased in northern India, but is still generally in slight or moderate excess. The hottest area yesterday was the Madras Deccan where the maximum rose to 102deg. F.

Dry weather is likely to continue except possibly in the extreme north.

The disturbance is northwest India has given local rain or snow in Kashmir and the hills of the north Punjab. There has also been nearly general rain in Assam with a few falls in Bengal. Chief amounts are:—Sibsagar one and a half inches: Gauhati, Cherrapunji, Narayangani two; Sonamarg Murree a half. The disturbance is passing eastwards and temperature has fallen to below normal in Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 3rd MAR 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st Nov. to date	Departure 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	69.2	3.0	90	..	9.91	+0.7
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	85.3	63.9	57	..	6.58	+3.19
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	82.9	1.0	48	..	0.70	—2.17
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	84.2	57 0	..	..	1.98	+0.82
Rawalpindi	75	249 5	70	..	5.34	—1.19
Lahore	81.0	51.0	73	..	2.69	+0.03
Hissar	87.2	53.8	56	..	1.05	+0.14
Ambala	85	56.0	56	..	2.98	—1.50
Delhi	85.0	10 8	55	..	1.86	—1.12
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	83.2	64.1	46	..	1.71	+0.27
Mainpuri	80	64.0	43	..	1.25	—0.76
Jhansi	80.6	65.1	54	..	0.91	—0.69
Cawnpore	88	62.5	61	..	1.05	—0.6
Allahabad	82.9	60.1	78	..	0.47	—1.45
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	92	61.8	17	..	0.78	—0.19
Karachi	91	70.0	61	..	0.45	—0.78
Ajmer	87.0	54.7	46	..	2.36	+1.14
Jaipur	84.5	53 4	40	..	2.08	+0.89
Kotah	83	53.6	48	..	1.93	+0.92
Mount Abu	75.0	63.4	28	..	0.78	—0.22
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	95.4	66 5	93	..	0.06	—0.29
Dwarka	82.8	73.7	75	..	1.04	+0.55
Veraval	81.1	70.8	80	..	0.76	+0.37
Rajkot	98.4	63.6	63	..	2.10	+1.70
Jamnagar Para	85.2	66.0	76	..	3.68	+2.1
Surat	86.2	0 8	84	..	4.06	+1.67
Ahmedabad	94	67.1	71	..	1.30	+1.02
Deesa	93	60.0	62	..	0.06	—0.37
Neemuch	91.2	61.8	68	..	3.15	+2.85
Indore	95.1	61.1	62	..	4.29	+3.9
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	91.7	61.7	50	..	1.06	—1.29
Saugor	88	61.0	36	..	0.69	—1.24
Hoshangabad	92.7	59.4	53	..	3.58	+2.3
Khandwa	94.8	65.9	59	..	6.90	+5.46
Akola	94	69.8	44	..	1.71	0
Amraoti	97.2	66.5	40	..	2.91	+1.09
Nagpur	97	65.6	81	..	0.88	—1.31
Chanda	98.3	61.0	33	..	1.10	—0.87
Raipur	93	57.8	55	..	0.18	—1.46
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85	27 4	83	..	1.50	+0.58
Ratnagiri	86.8	72 1	73	..	0.78	—0.21
Marmagoa	89	67..	84	..	5.91	+3.68
Karwar	83.6	71.8	92	..	8.11	+5.07
BOMBAY PLOAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	97.2	61.2	40	..	1.82	+0.86
Ahmednagar	101	56.0	21	..	4.13	+2.76
Poona	98.	54.4	51	..	2.53	+1.35
Sholapur	99	8 2 8	31	..	2.79	+1.22
Bijapur	97.	64.5	38	..	2.49	+1.10
Belgaum	90	6.. 5	66	..	3.57	+..
Aurangabad	99.	6.. 8	23	..	3.44	+1.60
Nizamabad (Indur)	101.	68.5	27	..	3..	+0.48
Hyderabad	98.	68.2	40	..	8..	+7.42
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	89	74.3	77	..	9.31	+5.77
Calicut	84.	76.1	82	..	19.46	+12.93
Cochin	91.	79 4	77	..	19.60	+10.93
Colombo	87.	73.5	90	0.29	28.74	—0.37
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	..	0.6	6.7	81	..	11.78	+5.77
Bellary	1..	70.5	41	..	6.31	+3.97
Cuddapah	1..	1.7	5.3	64	..	9.63	+4.76
Madras	..	0.1	4.5	66	..	2.94	+0.53
Bangalore	..	68.3	67.5	73	..	7.02	+2.47
Coimbatore	..	67.3	70	79	..	9.51	+0.99
Trichinopoly	..	99.	67 0	77	..	21.98	+13.08
Negapatam	..	67.8	63 0	75	..	23.97	+13.58

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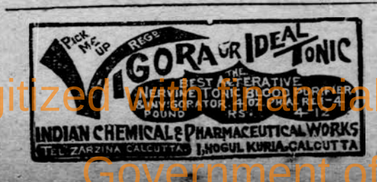
Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time	HIGH WATER: Depth on Still	LOW WATER: Day of Month	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time	LOW WATER: Depth on Still
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thu.	4	m 11 2	28 0	4	m 5 4	10 5
		11 18a	29 3		5 2a	15 10
Fri.	5	m 11	28 6	5	m 5 3a	15 9
			(2		5 41a	16 0
Sat	6	m 0 3	29 2	6	6 10	15 6
		0 20a	28 6		6 48a	16 5
Sun.	7	m 0 34	28 9	7	m 6 40	15 6
		0 57a	28 1		6 48a	17 2
Mon	8	m 1 4	28 2	8	m 7 9	15 10
		1 33a	27 7		7 18a	17 11
Tues	9	m 1 32	27 4	9	m 7 37	16 4
		2 8a	26 9		7 48a	18 1
Wed	10	m 1 59	26 5	10	m 8 8	17 1
		2 45a	25 1		8 22.	19 10

Mar. 4 (Thursday) Sunrise 6h 51m Sunset 6h 45m
" 5 (Friday) " 6h 54m. " 6h 43m
" 6 (Saturday) " 6h 55 m. " 6h 46m
" 7 (Sunday) " 6h 54m. " 6h 46m
" 8 (Monday) " 6h 53m. " 6h 47m
" 9 (Tuesday) " 6h 53m " 6h 47m
" 10 (Wednes) " 6h 5.m. " 6h 47m

Phase of the Moon:—

Full Moon	12d.	1h	6 m. a. m.
Last Quarter	19d.	11	27 m. p. m.
New Moon	26d.	4h	25 m p. m.
First Quarter	27d.	0h	18 m p. m.



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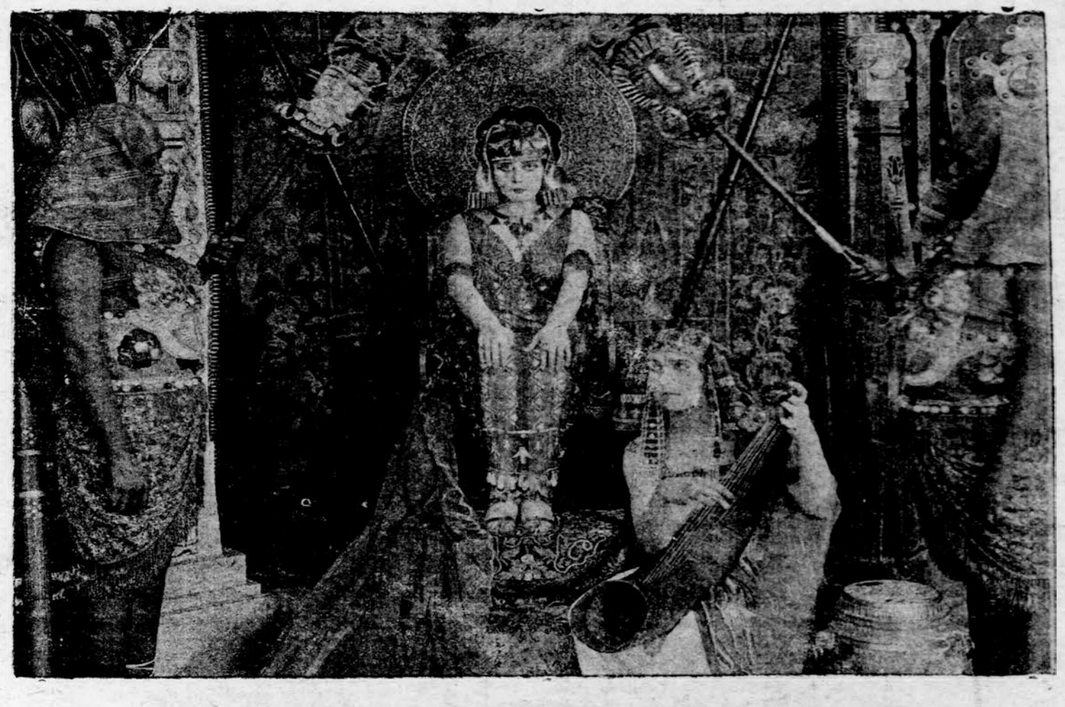

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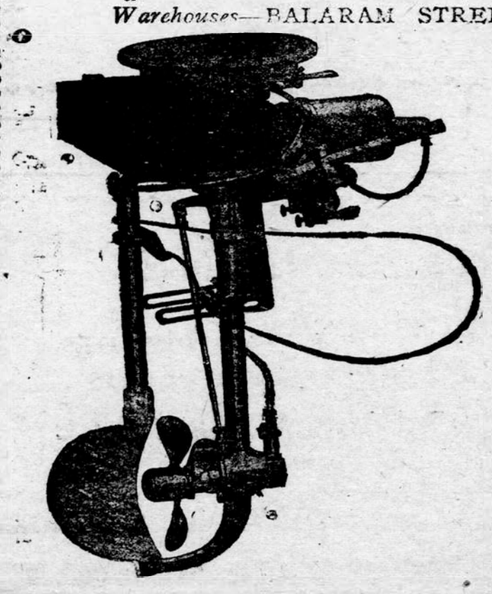

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULL BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.